The Bombay Gazette

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

...TAL COMPANY
...RT SAID, MALTA, LONDON, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES.

...DEPARTURES.

	Captain.	Tuesday,
...00	P. Harris	8th July
...00	G. N. Hector	15th "
...500	A. C. Loggin.....	22nd "
700	E. Stewart.....	29th "
500	G. W. Atkinson.	5th Aug.
600	S. F. Cole	12th "
600	A. Symons	19th "

...ted L proceed direct to London via ...ed M proceed direct to London via ...e others passengers for London change ... All London steamers call at Plymouth. ...will leave the Company's Dockyard, ... on the day of sailing to convey

...MBO, STRAITS, CHINA, ...ND AUSTRALIA.

	Captains.	On	1884
...	M. Edmond ..	11th July.	
...	W. D. Anderson ..	25th "	
...0	W. Barratt	8th Aug.	
...0	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.	

...now issued at greatly reduced rates ...rticulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...mbay, June 23, 1884.

...ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, sailing at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	.... 1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	800	.... 1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class Rs. 7 5
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 15

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.
The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona ...	3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN FORBES	2,500	Guard	15th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN McGREGOR	3,000	Macalister ..	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,000	Kewly ..... "	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon . "	25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beers ..... "	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,000	Nelson ..... "	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate rates.
The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
For further particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.
THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE on the Continent, and every assistance rendered to travellers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Interpreters stationed at Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.
Programmes of Routes, quotations, and full particulars will be sent on application.
Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPES and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Fort-street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 7th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 14th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	... "	" 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	... "	" 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	... "	" 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	... "	" 1 14
COCOA NIBS	... "	" 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets	...	Re. 1 and 1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY,
Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Rs. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.
THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this
CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER
Has preference over all other kinds.
1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 7th instant, until further notice, ONE Mixed Train only will run daily over the Khamgaon State Railway as under.

	a.m.		a.m.
KHAMGAON	Dep. 8-45	JALAMB	Dep. 10-15
JALAMB	Arl. 9-30	KHAMGAON	Arl. 11-0

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 3rd of July, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after SATURDAY next, the fifth of July, Goods will NOT be received for despatch by Railway from Wareebunder, Boree-bunder, Colaba (when open), and Byculla on SATURDAYS AFTER 3 p.m. (Bombay Time). The hours of business on other days will be the same as at present.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-sixth of June, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

The Hon'ble P. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBOY, Bart., C.S.I.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYANMANDLICK, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

Re CHARLES JOHN SHARP, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of CHARLES JOHN SHARP, some time Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who died at Perth in Scotland on the 30th of October, 1883, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 3rd day of May, 1884, by the High Court at Bombay to THOMAS FORREST, Esquire, Agent of the Bombay Branch of the said Bank, are hereby required to send to the said Administrator at the said Bank in Bombay such claims in writing within one calendar month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1884.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

THE SALE by AUCTION of the RIGHT to CUT GRASS in the Kurans of the undermentioned Ranges will be held by the undersigned at the places and on the dates specified. The right will hold good from the date of sale to end of official year 1884-85. Further particulars may be obtained on application by letter or in person, to the undersigned, or for each respective Range, to the Forest Officer thereof.

Range.	Date.	Place of Sale.
	1884.	
Nasik	12th July....	At the Divisional Forest office, Nasik.
Dindori	14th July....	Ditto.
Igatpuri	15th July....	At the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Igatpuri.
Niphad ... Chandwad	16th July....	At the village Chawdi, Lasalgaon.
Sinnar	17th July....	At the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Sinnar.

W. G. BETHAM,
Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.
Divisional Forest Office, Nasik, 30th June, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
INGOTS OF BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of July, 1884, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity from one ton to 100 tons of Scrap Brass in Ingots.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes, of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for, up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be received.

The deposit will, in the case of the successful tenderer, be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Brass may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel.

W. H. HYSSEY
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1884.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S FAMOUS GLENLIVET WHISKY
IS A BLEND OF THE
FINEST WHISKIES THAT SCOTLAND PRODUCES.
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET has been before the Indian Public for many years, and in every quality for which Scotch Whisky is celebrated stands
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—
"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the blend, it is the universal Spirit used here."
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
CASH, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the ganda, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.
They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE ROYAL BLEND.
AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.
THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.
Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.
Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.
WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

NO MORE CORNS!
NO MORE CORNS!!
NO MORE CORNS!!!
A SPEEDY, PAINLESS, AND EFFECTUAL REMOVER OF HARD AND SOFT CORNS.
PALMER'S CORN REMOVER.
PRICE PER BOTTLE ANNAS 10.
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps!
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Limited, intimate that the above Departments are now opened and are stocked with a large selection of the newest goods just imported from London and Paris. Competent Lady Assistants from London have been engaged and Ladies may depend upon their orders receiving careful attention. Also fit and style equal to the best West-end Houses.
PATTERNS AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.
Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.
EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.
THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Richard Mathews & Co. celebrated CARLTON WHISKY 11 years old.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Andrew Usher & Co. OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of SPIRITS as shipped us under our label. This was the *Highest Award* given for any such collection.
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from about 15th July, for six months certain, a very desirable and completely furnished GROUND FLOOR of an upper-storied Bungalow in Mazagon. It has a very large compound, tastefully laid out. Separate servants' quarters and stabling. Rent only Rs. 120. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about 20th July, for three months certain, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba on the sea shore, west side. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort, House Agent.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, an INSPECTOR of Permanent Way, a European, must be young and active. Personal application to be made to undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Director General of Railways, the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or RENT, on long or short lease, for the greater part of the GROUND lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Stores and Locomotive Departments at Byculla, with the buildings thereon. For particulars apply at PORT STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
" pints at	" 3-0	"
Double Stout, quarts at	" 4-0	"
" pints at	" 2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.
This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.
TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—
6 / 5½ / 5 / 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months' / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " notice of withdrawal.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Managing Director.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.		do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins		do.	do.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	AWA American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEERJEE PESTONJEE & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 13, 1881. Agents.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock),
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
"Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.
THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons. The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

KANNY & COMPANY
SELL
THE BEST WATCHES,
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
A single trial will convince the public of the same,
No. 17, Hummum-street Fort,
BOMBAY.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.
WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest TEALER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.
Price List free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

THIS EVENING
MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
THE
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
Will play his
FAREWELL MATCH IN BOMBAY,
AT THE
WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS,
WITH
MR. BRIDGER,
The latter receiving a start of 600 points in 1,000, the spot stroke being barred.
Play to commence at 9 p. m.

Admission Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. OTRANTO, arrived from Hull and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1884. Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

CARRIAGE and WAGON FOREMAN REQUIRED. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Candidates of thorough practical experience are requested to send copies of testimonials to the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Hotgi, Deccan.
Dated Hotgi, 4th July, 1884.

MRS. COULSON,
MILLINARY AND FANCY GOODS STORES,
Carnac-road, near the Crawford Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Marino and Cashmere, plain and ribbed Hosiery, Shawls, Chenille and Beaded Capes, Fans, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Ladies' Work Boxes, Plush Companions, Plush Hand-Bags, Jet Ornaments, Tea Cosies, &c. &c.,

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which has been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
LYON AND CO., Agents,
London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Ld.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 8th July, to SATURDAY, the 19th July, both days inclusive, and that in accordance with the notice issued on the 21st April last, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-10 per share (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from 10th September, 1883, to 30th June, 1884), will be distributed on and after the 21st instant at the offices of the Company, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 8th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1884.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 500 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.
H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, lackburn, Lancashire.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

THE construction of the Queen's-road intercepting sewer having been now undertaken by the Municipality, offers are invited for the PURCHASE of 14 PLOTS of GROUND on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between, the Marine Lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenders are also invited for the purchase of five plots on the south side of the Wodehouse-road leading from the Queen's-road to the Wodehouse Tower-bridge.
Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face," or "On the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be), to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.
A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

GAVORIAU'S SENSATIONAL NOVELS.

Price Re. 0-10. Post free Re. 0-12 each.

Dossier No. 113.	Little Old Man of Batignolles.
Gilded Clique.	Slaves of Paris 2 vols.
Full Peril of His Life.	Mystery of Orcival.
Lecoq, the Detective: 2 vols.	Other People's Money.
Lerouge Case.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP EDITION OF
TRAMP ABROAD,
BY
MARK TWAIN.
Price Re. 1-4. Post free Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARNE'S BIJOU WORKS.

Price Rs. 0-6; Post free, Rs. 0-8 each; or Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Ball Room Guide.	Draughts.
Beauty.	Etiquette for Gentlemen.
Beeque.	Etiquette for Ladies.
Billiards.	Fun, Flirtation & Forfeits.
Card Tricks.	Gymnastics.
Chess.	La Crosse.
Courtship and Marriage	Language of Flowers.
Cribbage.	Letter Writer.
Cricket.	London in Miniature.
Croquet.	Swimming.
Dinner Table Etiquette.	Toilet with Receipts.
Ventriloquism.	Whist.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S NOVELS.

Price Rs. 0-6; Post free Rs. 0-8 each.

Bronze Statue, 2 vols.	Rye House Plot, 2 vols.
Loves of the Harem.	Seamstress.
Mary Stuart.	Wagner the Wehr-Wolf.
Necromancer.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 39.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1 postage half anna.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
and all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1, quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions. R. S. Madon & Co., General Agents, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, for the Byculla Schools, a third Mistress, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100, should be able to teach up to VIth standard. Testimonials to be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Education Society, from whom further particulars can be obtained. 5th July, 1884.

DANISH Butter, Finest Selected in 2, 1, and ½ lb. tins. Shipment just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's auction, to-day, a strong Australian brougham Horse.

ICES, Pastry, Draught Beer and Porter, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, Billiards, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

TWO new German Cottage Pianofortes will be sold at Crawford and Co.'s Auction on Monday, 7th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE, Brougham Horse and Harness in good condition, for immediate use. Turnout Rs. 500. Apply D., office of this paper.

LEATHER GOODS, Railway Companions, Hand Bags, Purses, Rug-straps, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an English-built Buggy and bay Arab Horse, also a Hansom Cab. Apply A. C. Trevor, Esq., C.S., Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a well bred fast trotting C. B. Pony (Bay). Price Rs. 150. Open to any trial. Height 13·2. W. T. P., Treacher and Co., Limited, Fort.

THE Oriental Bar, near the Custom House, Marine-street, Fort. Best wines, a good Billiard-table and Music every night.—Mrs. Anny Grant and Miss Lorry Adaic.

FOR SALE, a country-built Brougham, nearly new, painted dark green, picked out light, and lining to match, price Rs. 900, at C. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS will play his Farewell Match in India this evening at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

JUST arrived per s.s. Breton Hall, Claret, Margaux, from Nicholas Freres, Bordeaux. Price Rs. 12 per case. Apply Shroff Brothers, 52, Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

LOST, about June 24th, a bunch of Keys, with button hook, and corkscrew attached. Any one returning the same to Miss M. Oliver, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, will be rewarded.

WANTED, an Assistant European Clerk, a good accountant and correspondent, able to take charge of an office. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 250. Apply to J. G. H. C., care of this paper.

THE Sunday Morning Service in St. Andrew's Church is, for the present, discontinued. A service will be held in the Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, on Sunday Mornings, at 9 o'clock.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½." Apply to R. Farrow, Eldon Road.

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, "CALEDONIA BLEND," at Rs. 18 per dozen.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS just landed per Overland Mail for rainy season, selling at cheap cash prices, at Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH, Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat Keyless, Rs. 50 only. Kanny & Co., Watchmakers & Jewellers, 17, Hummum-st., Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, have just received specialities in Ties and Scarfs. All new styles for ring knot, bow or pin. Quite new designs.

H. T. CRESWELL and Co., Gibraltar, have sent a shipment of their finest Sherries to Phipson and Co., 13, Forbes Street. Prices and samples on application.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

MOONSHIS holding testimonials of qualifications offer their services to european gentlemen desirous of receiving tuition in Persian, Arabic, Dooda and Turkish languages. Apply R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Funds amounte to Six Millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £900,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Assam Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OATMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

SUTTON'S SEEDS!

AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under:—
FLOWER SEEDS.....Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE ,, ... ,, 3-12, 7-8, & 15
CARTER'S SEEDS!
Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity, also in tin boxes, as under:—
FLOWER SEEDS, each.....Rs. 5, 7-8, & 10
VEGETABLE ,, ,, ... ,, 3, 6-8, & 12-8
CONTINENTAL SEEDS!
A large consignment of the above from Germany and France is just received, and sold in any quantity.
Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Bulbs, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Pumps, Flower Vases, &c., can be had post free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
Opposite to St. Xavier's College Bombay.

THICK HEADS,
HEAVY SPECIES, billious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 6, p. 1, and As. 10. R. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their rooms, as follows:—
50 pieces poplin.
A consignment of very strong and handsome kerosine oil hanging lamps, with duplex burner and round shades.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagor Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee, and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee, the following valuable immoveable property:—All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, No. 15, standing thereon, situate and being at Banamey Hall Wady in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 610 and new No. 7837, containing by admeasurement about 30 feet in breadth and 75 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Bezonjee Merwanjee, on the west by the property of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the north by the public passage to the said part, and on the south by the property of Mr. A. G. Dedia.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
4 cases white nails.
5 bales gre, shirtings.
2 ,, T. cloth.
5 ,, drills.
2 cases white longcloth.
9 cases T. red prints, 40 yards.
6 casks black ink.
4 ,, blacking.
On account of the concerned—
3 bales local made yarn, No. 20.
22 cases matches of different kinds.
1 case green cheese.
18 cases lager beer, in quarts and pints.
30 ,, brandy.
10 ,, fancy toilet soap
10 crates soda water bottles
A few german-silver sheets.
A few bundles german-silver wire.
2 cases gold and silver lace.
1 case gold thread.

AUCTION SALE of Perfumery by the celebrated makers, Price and Co., of London.
On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
An invoice of fragrant perfumery by the celebrated makers, Price and Co., of London, just arrived, consisting of brown, honey, carbolic acid, juniper tar, almond and glycerine soaps, transparent soaps, violets and millefleure powder, lime juice cordial in pints and quarts, lime juice and glycerine, cod-liver oil, sarsaparilla, bear's grease, marrow, macassar and hair oils, balm of columbia, tooth powder, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF KEELING'S BAR SOAP.
On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of whom it may concern—
500 boxes Keeling's three crown pale bar soap.
In lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th July, 1884.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or ny of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsi Dewri
Mauslid	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Akola
Byculla	Shapura	Boregaum	
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Kasipura
Parel Station	Nimborah		Moortizapoor
Dadur	Rayer		Mohona
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Koorun
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hulis Gate	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Malker
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Chandoor
Tannah*	Dongergaum	Narel	Damergaum
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Poolgaum
Callian Junction†	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Dygaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Padeadari	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Pownar
Wasind	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Sindee
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Bores
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Kapri
Khurdee	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Hurda*	Salaiwadi	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Keim
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Barsee Road
Bafigaum	Sewnee	Poonal*¶	Marheh
Deolulee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Khundi	Qoroolee	Pulgaon
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Mohol	Packney‡
Myjee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Shdapur*
Mussawud	Rampur	Patna	Hoddgee
Sirwee	Bagra	Dhond†	Kurubgam
Julgaum	Semri	Borehall	Doodnch
	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bhogawan	Doodoor
	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
	Mulkapoor	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
	Kurell (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Road
	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
	Kuruk Bail	Julluna	Chicknagor
		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

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Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Palk
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Churney Rd	Geolwood	Broach*	Nariad (Bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palee	Barrister
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanand
Andheree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Angree	Erola	Jackwara
Berewiee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
(Depur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyader	Nowaree	Wasend	Patgee
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Khatraghora
Versee	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucnoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
† From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinne

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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Kite	,, 43 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

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MOSELLE.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	Rs. 24 0 ,, ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 0 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...

From OTTO PFUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 0 0	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Josephshöefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Ockermeier-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
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Chateau Lafitte	,, 0 0	,, ...
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	,, ...
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Hungarian Ciaret	Rs. 13 0	Rs. ...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	,, ...	,, ...
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	,, ...
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf)	,, ...	,, ...
white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 24 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	,, 36 0	,, ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
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Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	,, ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	,, ...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	,, ...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0 ,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0 ,, ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	,, 25 0	,, ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	,, 15 0	,, ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	,, ...

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brsudevin	,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kümmel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles	,, 4 8
Do. do. do. Tins	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Superior	,, 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1) Nett Cash.
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 4)
Hams, Danish finest, smoked per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs. per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 1 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Metzwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BURMAH.

NEW TRADING COMPANY.—A definite proposal by certain Burmese gentlemen—directors of the Burmah Trading Company in Rangoon, a concern which has no connection with the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation—is now before the local Government of British Burmah, to improve communications in the Syrian sub-division of the Pegu district. These Burmese gentlemen ask for a concession of land for 99 years, for the purpose of making a line of railway between Bogyoke, a village of some 400 houses opposite the Pozgoondoung quarter of Rangoon, and Kadonebaw, a village 35 miles near the mouth of the Sittang river; the Government to have the option of taking over the line at valuation after 30 years and the Company not to charge higher rates for goods and passengers than the rate charged by the Burmah State Railway. The opinion of the local authorities in British Burmah seem in favour of the scheme, and to Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner who has done so much for the Burma it must be especially gratifying to find Burmese capitalists are to be found who, without any guarantee, are willing to risk their means in a speculation of the kind. Mr. Ireland, the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, says that with a little draining a light railway would command a large tract of country up to the Sittang and it must be remembered that all of this is well suited for paddy cultivation. It is we, I presume, for the carriage of grain principally that these Burmese capitalists have proposed this line of railway as the population is hardly sufficient for large along the route to encourage the hope of a continuous passenger traffic all the year round. But the line will pass the Syriam Pagoda, and many thousands of Burmese visit this celebrated shrine yearly even now, with very defective communication. They will, if a railway is laid, be certain patrons of it on feast-days and holidays, and no doubt contribute materially to its revenue.—*Statesman.*

PROVINCIAL AND IMPERIAL HILL OUTLAY.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—Mr. Gorst, M.P., will probably have to wait some little time before he obtains the statistics of the cost of the official exodus which has been promised him by the Under-Secretary of State; and when he does get figures, he will need no small amount of ability to read between the lines to ascertain the exact amount of their reliability. Even in Madras our authorities are tempted to do rather funny things. For example, at October, or November, the Superintending Engineer of the Coimbatore District was called upon to submit to the Government an estimate of the cost of the purchase of, and of repairs to additions to, Bombay Castle, on Framjee Hill, lieutenant fit for the Army Head-quarters Establishments. He submitted an estimate, amounting to Rs. 85,000, which was sanctioned, and the whole of this sum has been now spent. It was debited by order of Government to the Provincial reserve. But if we are not mistaken, the work comes under the category of an Imperial one, and the Public Works Department, or, for the matter of that, the Army Department, or, for the matter of that, the Marine Department, could not, we believe that expenditure for the accommodation of troops, military offices, etc., should invariably be charged to Imperial Funds. Expenditure from Provincial Funds is sanctioned by the Local Government, whereas proposed expenditure debitable to Imperial Funds requires the sanction of the Government of India. It was, however, the Madras Government and not the Government of India sanctioned the above estimate of Rs. 85,000. To obtain a grant of this amount from Imperial Funds after the Budget had once been framed, would be almost impossible. On framing the Budget, the Government of India seem to emergent works being first supplied, and then, if funds are still available, other less important works come in for a share. But this surplus in Imperial Funds seldom, if ever happens, as there is always a great demand for more funds than the Budget can afford to give. We do not wish to be censorious, but we must be permitted to say that the appropriation from the Provincial Reserve of money, which, unless we are misinformed, have been obtained from the Imperial Funds, with the express sanction of the Government of India, looks as though the local Government is not altogether as frank with the Supreme Government as it ought to be.

The following are just a few of the items of expenditure at Ootacamund that will have to be furnished to Mr. Gorst:—

	Estimate.	Spent to 1883-84.
Government House, Ooty	7,79,150	5,77,790
Additions to Government Secretariat at Stonehouse	45,837	53,378
Married men's quarters of the Government Secretariat	21,914	9,072
Purchase of Ottley Hall for married clerks of Do.	25,820	23,356
Purchase of Crew Hall near Government Gardens	4,658	16,786
Purchase of Cinchona Villa property	17,000	
Purchase of Bombay Castle property for C.-in-C.'s Office	84,710	85,126

SPORTING NOTES.

THE Arab horse Dictator belonging to Mr. Abdool Rahman, which was sent to England to run in the Derby race at Newmarket this month, and was said to have been placed under the charge of Jousiffe, a jockey known in India, perhaps, as Joseph, the trainer of Sir Seymour Blane and Colonel Robarts, has been leased on racing terms, to Mr. Wilfred Blunt to run for that race. It is more than probable that the horse will be sold before he returns to India.—*The Asian.*

WE hear from Bombay that twelve horses, most of them belonging to Mr. Abdool Rahman, left Bombay last week for Poona to begin their preparations for the Poona Races.—*Ibid.*

WE are sorry to say that we hear reports of prospects of some curious running in the case of confederacies which run under various names throughout India. But this can easily be avoided if the stewards of race meetings only strictly enforce the present laws. Every confederacy must be declared, and if this law is strictly adhered to, a good many of the queer practices which have rather disgraced the Indian turf during the last year or two might be avoided.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to have to announce the death of the well known jockey John Irving, on the 21st June. He had never recovered from the serious fall at the Meerut Meeting, and though his friends have proved kind to him in the way of subscriptions, and Jaffer has done all he could to help him, he has died almost without a penny, even the cost of his funeral having to be paid by private subscriptions. Unfortunately he leaves two children, a girl and a boy, utterly destitute, and it is to be hoped that racing men throughout India will endeavour to raise some fund for their assistance. As a jockey, both on the flat and across country, John Irving has never been surpassed in India although objection was at times made to his riding that he was very hard on a horse. But John had been brought up in the good school at Danebury, and he knew his work as well, both as a jockey and as a trainer, as any man who ever came to India. Since his arrival in this country there has never been a breath of scandal against him or his proceedings, and he has won for his supporters considerable sums of money with very little return for it.—*Ibid.*

THE first stable lotteries held at Bangalore do not seem to promise very favorably for any large amount of speculation at these races, which begin on the 10th of next month. But as we see that a large contingent of the Messrs. Apear, started by the last P. and O. Company's steamer for Madras, perhaps they may be able to infuse a little more life into the speculation on the meeting. We hear that there may probably be some bookmakers from Bombay present, but who or what they are we are not at present able to say. Should they arrive, it is to be hoped that the stewards will insist upon their depositing a satisfactory amount of money as security for any amount they may lose, as has been the case of late years with Messrs. Miller and Brittain, the English bookmakers.—*Ibid.*

BOLIVIAN CINCHONA FORESTS.

THE great progress made in the acclimatisation of cinchona trees in India, Ceylon, and elsewhere, has awakened the Governments of countries where the plants are indigenous to the necessity of conserving from reckless destruction, and re-planting denuded forests, so as to be able to keep up the supply of this valuable product.

In Bolivia, since 1878, according to the report of the Netherlands Consul, private individuals and landowners have taken up the question with great earnestness, and at the present time on the banks of the Mapiri, in the department of La Paz, there are over a million of young trees growing.

New plantations have also sprung up in various other localities, either on private ground or that owned by Government. The competition of India and Ceylon in supplying the markets, has had also the effect of inducing more care in collecting and also of revisiting old spots, often with the results of a rich harvest of bark which had been left on partly denuded trunks, and the opening up of new localities. The new shoots springing up from the old stumps have yielded much quill bark, and the root bark of the old stumps has also been utilised.

The re-planting entails very little expense. The Indian tenant on an estate has a house and land from the owner (hacienda) of the estate. For this he binds himself to work for two to four days a week, at from 28 to 36 cents per day, women and children obtaining 16 to 21 cents per day. Thus the planting, weeding, &c., during the first two years, is but nominal in expense; after this period the trees may be left to themselves.

On Government land the expense is greater, as after an application being made, the land is put up to public auction, and may fetch a very low or a higher price, according to the bidding. The land secured, contracts are made with natives of the lower class to clear the forest and plant cinchona. The contracts are often sublet to Indians. The young plants are planted from five to six feet apart, with banana trees between, on account of their rapid growth and the shade the latter afford. From March to June, after the wet season is over, is the best time for planting, and the contractor keeps the plantation free from weeds and in good order for twelve months, when it is handed over to the owner. The following is given as the cost of the piri river plantation of an area from 60 or more acres in extent:—

Ground	$ 1,200
300,000 plants at $ 0·14	42,000
Superintendent, buildings, &c.	4,40
Interest	4,800
Total	$ 52,400

Till the plants are above two years of age, they are liable to die from drought or the attacks of ants, and during 1878 many thousands died from these causes. At the end of the fourth year some proprietors begin to collect the quill bark by the method of coppicing.

It is feared by some that should this new venture be successful, it will prove a dangerous rival to the plantations of India, Ceylon, and Java, and lower the price of bark considerably.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

THE MINISTRY AND GENERAL GORDON.

SOME official correspondence respecting Egypt, which was recently published, contains the following despatch from Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton:—

"Foreign Office, May 17.

"Sir,—The following is the further message which her Majesty's Government desire to communicate to General Gordon, in addition to that contained in my telegram of the 23d ultimo, which should be repeated to him:—

"Having regard to the time which has elapsed, her Majesty's Government desire to add to their communication of the 23d April, as follows:—As the original plan for the evacuation of the Soudan has been dropped, and as aggressive operations cannot be undertaken with the countenance of her Majesty's Government, General Gordon is enjoined to consider, and either to report upon or, if feasible, to adopt at the first proper moment measures for his own removal for that of the Egyptians at Khartoum who have served him faithfully, including their wives and children, by what ever route he may consider best, having especial regard to his own safety and that of the other British subjects. With regard to the Egyptians above referred to, General Gordon is authorised to make free use of money, rewards or promises, at his discretion. For example, he is at liberty to assign to Egyptian soldiers at Khartoum sums for themselves and for persons brought with them per head, contingent on their safe arrival at Korasko, or whatever point he may consider a place of safety, or he may employ and pay the tribes in the neighbourhood to escort them. Her Majesty's Government presumes that the Soudanese at Khartoum are not in danger. In the event of General Gordon having despatched any persons or agents to other points, he is authorised to spend any money required for the purpose of recalling them, or securing their safety.—I am, &c.

(Signed) "GRANVILLE."

THE NISERO.

FURTHER correspondence has been issued respecting the wreck of the Nisero and the detention of her crew by the Sultan of Tenom. In this brought to a conclusion by the following despatch from Lord Granville to Count de Bylandt, the Dutch Minister in England.

Foreign Office, May 31.

M. le Ministre,—I have the honour to ackowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which you inform me that you have been brought to entertain the friendly proposal of mediation in the affairs at Acheen which was conveyed in my communication to you of the 29th ult.

Her Majesty's Government have received this announcement with great regret, and they are unable to appreciate the reasons given for rejecting an offer calculated to terminate in an honourable and friendly manner the long-pending hostilities in that country, and the embarrassment to which have arisen thereout and have culminated in the unhappy incident of the Nisero.

The facts of that case are placed in the clearest light by the reports of the British officers who took part in the recent mission to Tenom. Those reports and other papers on the subject have just been laid before Parliament, and according to the promise contained in my previous communication, I now have the honour to transmit to you a copy of them.

A perusal of the Blue-book must satisfy any impartial reader that the surmise expressed in your letter under reply, that the wreck of the Nisero was not attributable to accident but to some criminal design, is totally without foundation; and the papers conclusively show that the motive of the Rajah of Tenom in detaining the crew was not to obtain payment of a debt from Too Tian Poh, the Penang trader, with whom he has always been on good terms, but the hope of obtaining relief, through the good offices of Her Majesty's Government, from the closing of his ports to commerce by the Dutch authorities.

I would particularly refer you, M. le Ministre, to the concluding report of Mr. Maxwell, at p. 86 of the Parliamentary papers, which gives a clear, concise, and, as I believe, an accurate history of the whole case.

The detention of the crew of the Nisero has not only created the most painful anxiety in this country, but their prolonged captivity is producing a growing agitation which Her Majesty's Government cannot but view in a very serious light, as calculated to impair the friendly relations between the two countries. It is felt—not without reason—that the sovereignty claimed by the Netherlands Government over the territory of which these British subjects are detained carries with it obligations as well as rights, and among them the obligation that they should not permit the continued imprisonment of innocent persons the subjects of a friendly Power. Unfortunately, all the endeavours of the Netherlands Government to fulfil that obligation since the date of the occurrence in November last have entirely failed.

Moreover, the steps they are taking cannot be said to hold out a reasonable prospect of obtaining the desired result at an early date; whereas Her Majesty's Government have good grounds for believing that their friendly intervention would probably be successful.

In these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government feel that they have a right to urge the acceptance of their mediation on the Netherlands Government, and they believe that if it were agreed to abandon the commercial restrictions imposed at the Acheenese ports, the release of the captives could be effected.

Her Majesty's Government have had the advantage of personal communication with Sir Frederick Weld, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who has recently arrived in England from that colony, and he entirely confirms the statements of the other British officials as to the importance of the serious fall at Acheen for thirteen years, and as to the hopelessness of any return to peace unless the Netherlands authorities are prepared to abandon the restrictions which they have imposed on the freedom of commercial communication on the coast by confining the general trade to particular ports, and by requiring the coasting trade to be carried on in vessels of very small tonnage.

That policy, M. le Ministre, is a departure from the spirit of the Treaty of 1824 between Great Britain and the Netherlands, and of the notes appended thereto, if not a violation of one of the most important stipulations of that treaty, in consideration of which Great Britain consented to waive the rights and advantages which she possessed under her Treaty with Acheen of the 22nd of April, 1819. The stipulation to which I refer is contained in Article IV. Under it the Netherlands Government engaged to respect the freedom of trade, and in no way to impede a free communication of the natives of the eastern Archipelago with the ports of the two Governments respectively, or of the subjects of the two Governments with the ports belonging to native powers."

The objection put forward, as I understand, by the Netherlands, authorities to carrying out this engagement in Acheen is the fear of arms and ammunition being smuggled into the country. But that objection is hardly an answer to the complaints of the British traders. Moreover, I would point out that sufficient precautions might be taken to guard against the danger apprehended, and that the authorities of the British possessions in those seas have hitherto co-operated in the most friendly manner with the Netherlands authorities to prevent it, by prohibiting the export of munitions of war, notwithstanding the great injury inflicted on them by the restrictive measures complained of.

In the British Note appended to the Treaty of 1824 the British Plenipotentiaries, after adverting to the fact that the treaty was in some respects incompatible with the previous Treaty of 1819 between Great Britain and the King of Acheen (which it was intended to modify) expressed their confidence that "no measures hostile to the King of Acheen would be adopted;" and when Her Majesty's Government, by the Treaty of 1871, withdrew their objection to "the extension of the Netherlands dominion in any part of the Island of Sumatra," they little anticipated that the result would be the breaking out of hostilities between the Netherlands Government and the Acheenese, which have never ceased up to the present day.

Her Majesty's Government do not wish to enter into the causes of those hostilities, nor do they dispute the strict right of the Netherlands Government to make war on the ruler of Acheen; but, looking at the provisions and other objects of the treaties above referred to, at the prolonged captivity of British subjects in Tenom, and at the detriment caused to British interests by the existing state of affairs in Acheen, they consider that they are fully justified in giving expression to the feelings which these events have aroused in this country, and in offering their mediation for the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of trade on a basis of commercial freedom more consistent with the spirit and intention of the general settlement effected by the treaty of 1824.

In the concluding part of his report Mr. Maxwell observes that the difficulties between the Chief of Tenom and the Netherlands authorities, and the detention of the crew of the Nisero are but incidents in a contest in which the whole of the north of Sumatra has for years been engaged, and that it would be quite possible for the British Government to open negotiations with the titular Sultan of Acheen and his advisers at Kemala, and with the leaders of the war party in other parts of Acheen, with a view to arranging terms of peace.

Her Majesty's Government are prepared to send a mission to Kemala with that object, if the Netherlands Government will undertake to restore the freedom of trade, which, at all events, would, in the opinion of the British officials, secure the liberation of the crew of the Nisero.

I have to request, M. le Ministre, that you will be good enough to submit the foregoing observations to your Government, and to convey to them the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that they will see their way to respond to the friendly proposals which are reiterated therein for the pacific and honourable solution of their differences with the Acheenese and the cessation of the injurious consequences which have resulted there from to this country.—I have, etc.,

GRANVILLE.

THE ARAB RACE.

THE "Arab Race" that is to be run at the next meeting at Newmarket has, for the present generation at least, the merit of novelty, and so our thanks are certainly due to Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, to whom the honour belongs of having succeeded in introducing some variety into the dreary monotony of the annual meeting. That Mr. Blunt's novelty is tinged with eccentricity is not to be regretted, perhaps, and is certainly not surprising. He is nothing if not eccentric, and, as of late years he has devoted himself exclusively to proving in season and out of season that Mahometans in general, and the Arab races in particular, are the salt of the earth, it is not wonderful that he should now be eager to break a lance for the Arab "steed," that creature of poetry and romance, with which our dull age of School Boards and comparative statistics has dealt so unkindly. By his influence, accompanied by the donation of a hundred pounds, to which the Jockey Club adds two hundred more, Mr. Blunt has caused to be instituted "an Arab Race," to be run in the July Meeting; and in one of the monthly magazines, he recently discussed the origin, object, and prospects of the Institution at no great length. That Mr. Scawen Blunt is entitled, by virtue of his name, of his connections, and of his personal exertions, to have a voice in such a matter nobody who is versed in the history of the Turf and of horse-breeding can for a moment deny. The Scawens, if not the Blunts, are to be found among the early "Fathers of the Turf;" the Lord Byron who had that unfortunate encounter with Mr. Chaworth at the very tavern where the Jockey Club used to meet, was a great racing man; the Lovelaces of the present day are not unknown among breeders and owners, and Mr. Blunt himself can show a score or more of "terribly high-bred cattle" in his stables as a reason for the faith that is in him and as a proof of his perfect right to speak with authority. Notwithstanding all these advantages, however, it is doubtful whether Mr. Blunt is able to set forth any fact which is not already generally known, or any argument which has not already been employed over and over again in support of his pretension to supplant the degenerate English thoroughbred, as Mr. Blunt and his friends seem to consider such sires as Hermit, Sterling, Isonomy, Doncaster, Bend Or, and the like, by the improved Arab race. The fact is, the "Arab heresy" has been so thoroughly threshed out and put to the test of experience that argument proper has been exhausted, and nothing is left but dogmatic assertion.

The new Race, which is but a revival of an old Race that was established more than a hundred years ago, when Arabs, after doing excellent service, were beginning to fall into disrepute, is to be restricted to Arabs already registered in the Stud Book, their produce, or imported horses having such guarantee of their authentic breeding as shall be deemed sufficient by the Stewards" of the Jockey Club. The result of the Race, therefore, will not help at all towards the removal of any doubts that may still exist concerning the superiority of the Arab or the English thoroughbred, as regards either speed or stamina; it will only show which is the best of the Arabs imported into England of two miles. And this, to anybody who intends to recur to the late Mr. Attwood's expensive practice of breeding from the imported or "natural" Arab, whose "arch" of the neck and whose "dainlike hair" lured him on to a series of failures, will, of course, be a matter of some importance when the choice of a sire has to be taken into consideration. It is pertinent, therefore, to remark that the old Arabian Plate, which General Khruleff was won by Lord Bolingbroke's bay Arabian, whose contribution towards the pedigrees of distinguished thoroughbreds is hardly discernible; it was Lord Bolingbroke's grey Arabian, better known as the Coomassie, who was the sire of Rosicrucian—that is, instead of having recourse to the pure Arab—was wise enough to take as the point of departure a result already achieved—namely, that very horse, acclimatised, modified, and fashioned by careful training. Thus a long tentative period was avoided and nearly a century was gained." And what was the consequence? A Monarque, a Fille de l'Air, and a Gladiateur in little more than a score of years.—*Standard.*

RUSSIAN PROJECTS AGAINST INDIA.

At the present moment it may be interesting and instructive to recall some of the principal projects against India formed by Russia during the last two centuries. The Russian official historian of General Perofsky's expedition to Khiva (1839) declares that "from the time of John the Terrible the Russians have always sought means for opening channel for their trade through Central Asia with India, in order to acquire some of that wealth for which India was always so famous." It was Peter the Great, however, who first took energetic steps in this direction. When not only England, but also Portugal, Holland, France, and Denmark were carrying on trade with India, there could be no harm in Russia's following the example of so many other countries. Peter the Great, however, in seeking to discover a good route to India, sent out his agents in all secrecy. The two different roads by which he proposed to reach Hindostan, lay in one case through Persia and Afghanistan, in the other through Khiva and across the Oxus also to Afghanistan. But the Agents were all instructed, in returning from India, to make their way to the Caspian by the nearest route. More than twenty years after the first of the secret agents had been sent out, Peter despatched a military expedition to Khiva under the command of Prince Bekovitch Tcherkassky, of which as of Perofsky's expedition an official narrative has been published; and it appears from the orders given to the commander that he was first to take Khiva, and afterwards to ask the Khan for vessels "and send a merchant in them to India by the Oxus, ordering the same to ascend the river as far as vessels can go, and from thence proceed to India, remarking the rivers and lakes and describing the way by land and water, but particularly the water-way to India by lake or river, returning from India the same way;" or should the merchant hear in India of a still better route to the Caspian Sea, to come back by it and to describe it in writing." The merchant was to be accompanied by an able lieutenant with five or more sailors who were all to be disguised as merchants. Prince Bekovitch's army, after reaching Khiva and encamping there amid friendly assurances from the Khan, was suddenly set upon and massacred; and Peter died before he could carry out his intention of sending a second expedition. But he was convinced, says the historian of Perofsky's expedition, that it would be necessary "first to effect the complete subjugation of the Kirghiz Kisak horde which occupied the countries situated between Russia and Khiva."

Peter's successors "following out," in the words of the writer just quoted, "his instructions and views, cherished like Peter himself the idea of establishing themselves in Central Asia." But the first Russian Sovereign who thought of sending troops to India with the direct view of injuring England was the Emperor Paul; who remembered that a series of Tartar conquerors had passed from Central Asia through Afghanistan into India, and who despatched under Count Orloff a few regiments of Cossacks, accompanied by horse artillery, with instructions to get somehow through Khiva and Bokhara into India and to raise the tribes on their way. This expedition is usually regarded as the work of a madman. But Orloff, who took the command, could scarcely have so regarded it; and General Miliutin has thought it worth while to print at full length the Emperor's instructions to Orloff in his history of Souvaroff's campaigns. Orloff took with him, not an army, but a valry force composed exclusively of irregular cavalry and horse artillery, which was to make itself the nucleus of an immense plundering expedition; "all the treasures of the East" being promised in case of success. Orloff started from Orenburg with 22,000 Cossacks, 44,000 horses, and two companies of horse artillery, and in not quite a month made upwards of 450 versts. But when he had reached the heights of Irghiz, to the north of Aral Lake, a message reached him announcing that Paul was dead and that the new Emperor ordered his immediate return. Paul had previously proposed to invade India by the Caspian route through Persia and Afghanistan; but Napoleon, whose cooperation he sought, considered the plan impracticable. Paul replied to Napoleon's objections, based chiefly on the supposed infertility of the region which would have to be traversed, that the region was abundantly fertile; and afterwards, at St. Helena, Napoleon spoke of the project as one that could really have been carried out. This same project was discussed by Napoleon in concert with Alexander I. The proposition now came from Napoleon; and Alexander, during his brief alliance with the French Emperor, agreed to take part in a Franco-Russian expedition which was to enter India through Persia and Afghanistan. In 1822 Captain Mouravieff was sent by the Emperor Nicholas on a mission to Khiva. He wrote on his return that if the Russians could get possession of Khiva, "this oasis in the midst of an ocean of sand would become a point of assembly for all the commerce of Asia, and would shake to the centre of India the present monopolies and superiority of its ports." In 1839 General Perofsky, under the reign of Nicholas, marched to Khiva at the head of an expedition which was destined to be defeated by frost and snow. One of the objects of this expedition, as set forth by its official historian, was "to prevent the influence of the East India Company in Central Asia, so dangerous to Russia, from taking root." At the beginning of the Crimean war, in 1854, General Perofsky submitted to the Emperor Nicholas a plan for invading India—always by way of Persia and Afghanistan; and at the close of the war, in 1856, General Khruleff brought before the Emperor Alexander II. a like plan, in which he dwelt on to a series of failures, which Russians had applied to Russia in 1837 and 1838 for protection against the English," and that they would be "gratified at Russia's endeavour to overthrow their tyranny." The Indian Plate, as General Khruleff saw in the way of his project was possible opposition from the Khivans and the Turkoman tribes generally; tribes which have now accepted the sovereignty of Russia and, instead of checking the Russian expedition towards India, would take part in it.

Finally, on the 20th of June, 1878, a Russian force actually left Tashkend to enter Afghanistan, with the proclaimed object, if hostilities should break out between England and Russia, of making a demonstration against India. Before the meeting of the Berlin Congress it had been decided (according to the Tashkend correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*) that, in case the complications should result in a war with England, the latter should be attacked in India. For the meditated invasion, or menace of invasion, the direct road from Samarcand to Kabul across the Hindoo Koosh, by way of the Bamian Pass, was to be used; and the line from the Caspian to Merv and Herat being at that time far from practicable. The expedition left Tashkend, as before mentioned, on the 20th of June. After passing Katta Kurgan the difficulties from the want of water until Djizzak was reached. But from this latter place to Samarcand the country through which the troops marched was found to be rich and luxuriant. Samarcand was entered ten days after the departure from Tashkend; the troops having marched at the rate of twenty English miles a day. Owing to the wretched state of the roads, the advance beyond Samarcand was far less rapid than it had been previously, only some six or seven miles being accomplished every day. At the line of the Oxus the force waited for fresh instructions. In August news arrived that the Berlin Congress had resulted in peace; "and, to the disgust of the soldiery," wrote the Tashkend correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, "who were looking forward to climbing the slopes of the Hindoo Koosh and gaining wealth, honour, and distinction by a successful invasion of India, they were ordered to return to Tashkend."

The soldiers composing the brigade sent forward by General Kaufmann towards the Afghan frontier would probably have gained neither wealth nor distinction by the proposed invasion of India. But this brigade was doubtless nothing more than the advanced guard of the army which, if war had broken out between England and Russia, would have been despatched to Afghanistan. And now—now the business of invasion has become much easier—not only because of the further advance of the Russian outposts, but by improved roads, and the conquest of hordes of hardy tribesmen who are become "naturalized into willing auxiliaries." No one in Tashkend doubts that a successful expedition against India could be undertaken," wrote the sanguine correspondent from whom we have just quoted. Much has happened since then, and no one in England ought to doubt now what at the first favourable opportunity an expedition would move against India.—*St. James's Gazette.*

CURATES AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

A VERY remarkable meeting was held recently at the Salvation Hall, Regent-street, to hear the explanation of the three curates of the Church of England (three young men, one a deacon, and the other two, if in priest's orders, not of above a few months' standing, but all fluent speakers and evident enthusiasts) for joining the Salvation Army. It had been announced that Captain Louise Chrisma would be in the chair, but it was taken by Mr. Hayward Smith, who said that he did not know why the General had directed him to preside, unless it was that he had left the Church of England after leaving Oxford. Though a warm supporter of the Salvation Army, he was not a regular officer. After the preliminary prayers, addresses, and hymns, the Rev. W. E. Oliphant, stripping off his coat, came forward in his red Salvation jacket. He said that why he joined the Salvation Army was that he preferred going by an express to an ordinary train, and, though he could not tell what had passed between his soul and God, he could say that he was married for better and worse, for richer and poorer, to God and the Salvation Army. He had not taken the step by sudden impulse; but after careful consideration, believing that the object of the Army was to ameliorate the awful condition in which men and women were living. He did not wish to reflect on any one, for he loved every one, but he considered that the truth of any movement must be tested by its success, and though the Army might be using queer means they were making converts and keeping them; they were reaching not the head but the heart, not the intellect but the affection; and what after all was the difference between a drum and a bell, a red jersey and a black coat? The Rev. J. Sampson said that he was drawn to the Salvation Army because the great doctrine of a clean heart was best exemplified in the life and demeanour of its followers. In the London College of Divinity he had at one time been the ringleader in opposition to the Salvation Army. But Mr. Bramwell Booth had converted him. When he saw a sleepy and drowsy Church and masses of concentrated icebergs called Christian communities on one side, and the Salvation Army on the other, with a big bonfire which would be bigger yet, he could not but feel that it was duty to join the latter, where he would have liberty to proclaim to the offscourings of the world the gospel of a clean heart without the old-fashioned and antiquated notions of sanctification. The Rev. W. Piggott said that no one had asked him to join the Salvation Army, nay, that the General had pointed to him the darkest side of the picture; but he had been drawn to it mainly by its belief in sudden conversions, of which he was an instance. At Cambridge, where he was very proud of the book he made at Newmarket, he had not got on, and went to sea, and some four years ago, when he was a swearer, drunkard, and everything that was bad, he was converted at a Presbyterian meeting at New York. It was awful to think of the bondage in which the Church of God laid through the tradition of the elders as to there being sin in a believer. He loved his late vicar dearly, but after he had been given considerable latitude the rope was being hauled in, and he could not stand that so God picked up the knife for him and cut it.

A PRIMA DONNA AND HER LOVERS.

A WELL-KNOWN actress, who is also a professional beauty, was one day exchanging a little pleasant banter on the subject of her lovers. On being questioned politely respecting one of them, for whom she was supposed to entertain a more than passing fancy, she declared, with an easy laugh, "Well, I did love him, madly, while we were playing at T—, and it was very pleasant; but in the course of time we went on to Z—where I saw another whom I liked better, and I forgot all about the first one." And so, perhaps, it is with most actresses and prima donnas, whose fancies are as many and as fleeting as the admirers. The world hears of these things; sometimes it is the divorce court, sometimes it is a volume written by a friend, which reveals the secret. Some amusing recollections of Mdme. Patti's early life have just been published by Fraulein Louisa Lauw. This lady, we are told, lived with the great prima donna from 1863 to 1877.

The record begins with the appearance of the seventeen-year-old prima donna in London, and is carried down to the time when the disturbances in the domestic affairs of the Marquis de Caux appear to have caused a separation between the two ladies. Fraulein Lauw begins by telling how the Patti family made the acquaintance of a venerable Italian, to whom Patti became so attached that she called him her "dear papa." She was at his home nearly every day, and there one evening at dinner met two young Milanese of very engaging manners. With one of these handsome young fellows she fell in love. "Papa Patti" was consulted, and gave his consent, but on one condition. "Wait," he said, the betrothed lovers bad to accept the unbending decision of the father, and put up for the time being with the privilege of meeting each other twice a week in the house of the papa.

Adelina continued her career of triumph, but, while the public performed almost impossible things in its enthusiasm, Adelina's betrothed sat in his chair as if on coals; his eyes flashed flames and daggers in all directions. But it was not the public alone whose enthusiasm enraged the young Othello; the love of his jealousy poured also over the artists who supported her. When the great Mario, as Romeo, kissed his Juliet, it seemed as if the jealous one hunted in his pockets for a bomb with which to destroy his supposed rival. More and more consumed by jealousy, the young man declared to Adelina's father that he would wait no longer, and must incontinently marry his love. His insane behaviour led Papa Patti to fear that if married to such a man Adelina's lot would not be one of rose. The two men quarrelled. Adelina was beside herself, and wept bitterly when she heard of the rapid conclusion of her love idyll.

When a few months later they learned that Signor M. had failed in business "he was no longer mentioned," says the Fraulein in winding up the episode.

The story goes on to tell of the Sunday evening meetings at Patti's house during the winter after she had returned from her London season to Paris. From these gatherings Nilsson was seldom absent, and among the most diligent visitors were Gustave Dore, the Vicomte Daru, Baron St. Armand, and the Marquis de Caux.

Adelina looked forward to the meeting with the Marquis with glad excitement. One evening—it was after a performance of "Travista"—the Marquis remained with us after a few friends had departed from Adelina's dressing-room. As he always repeated conscientiously the town gossip to us, Adelina turned smilingly towards him and asked, "Well, Marquis, what is there new—what is Paris talking about?" "The newest thing," was the answer, "is that we are engaged." I must admit that this answer startled me, and that I looked at Adelina with my curiosity on a tension. Her features seemed enlivened by an inexpressible loveliness. Smilingly she said to the Marquis: "And why not? I hope it would not be unpleasant for you?" At first embarrassed, then joyfully moved, the Marquis was only able to stammer the words: "No, certainly not. I would be the happiest of mortals if it were true!" Blushingly Adelina extended her hand to the Marquis, who was almost beside himself with joy, while she said: "I, too, would be happy." Wildly the Marquis pressed the proffered hand to his lips; intoxicated with joy he clasped Adelina in his arms, then hurried away speechless. But Adelina, in a long, warm embrace, whispered the sweet confession to me: "I am very happy!"

It is said that at first took a strong aversion to Signor Nicolini, because of his habit of boasting of his conquests." Fraulein Lauw tells incidents of his breaking of contracts and making new engagements in order to sing with Patti. The domestic catastrophe in the house of the Marquis de Caux is described as follows:—

When the Moscow season was approaching its end the Marquis learned that Nicolini intended to come from Naples to the Russian capital, and, after breaking his contract at the former place, had offered to sing at the latter twelve times without compensation. Immediately on his arrival in the Russian metropolis the Marquis demanded of "Romeo and Juliet," in which opera Nicolini was to sing the part of Romeo, should be stricken from the repertory, and that there should be no joint appearance of this singer and his wife in the season. The directors assured the Marquis that his demands should be complied with; constrained, probably, by the two artists, they nevertheless permitted the announcement of Nicolini's appearance in "Travista." In his rage, because of this duplicity of the directors, the Marquis sent word to Impresario Ferry that he was determined not to permit his wife to appear at all. In his despair Ferry promised to substitute Massini for Nicolini; but when the curtain rose on the evening of the performance Nicolini nevertheless appeared on the stage. The continued excitement threw me upon a sick-bed. The physician declared that a speedy change of air was the best medicine for me. The Marquis understood only too well how this prescription fitted my illness; he felt that my recovery in his house was not to be hoped for.

Adelina received the intelligence of my imminent departure with indifference," says the Fraulein, sadly. "Our farewell was exceedingly cool and frosty as if it was a stranger, instead of a friend, a sister. In her I had lost the dearest thing on earth. A few weeks later the Marquis de Caux shared the loss with me."

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE EARTH.

I SHALL now call attention to the coal formation in its bearings upon the question of the high antiquity of the globe. That portion of the British fossiliferous strata in which coal is principally found is known as the "coal measures." In Nova Scotia, in addition to the other beds, the "coal measures" contain eighty-one separate layers or "seams" of coal. Knowing, as we do, every gradation from loose uncompressed peat, through lignite or brown coal into common coal, and for chemical reasons, into which I need not enter, we are justified in considering that coal has once existed in the condition of peat, and has since been compressed and transformed into its present state. One of the thickest (if not the thickest) seams of true coal, is one 90 feet thick in Transylvania. It has been calculated that each foot of coal requires 8·76 feet of peat for its production, therefore this 90-foot seam would require 788 feet of peat for its formation. Professor Hare tells us that the growth of peat is at the rate of 1 foot in a century, so that the deposition of peat only, to form this bed, must have taken not far short of 80,000 years. If, however, we come to examine into the geological history of the "coal measures" as a whole, we must to a far greater extent draw upon the inexhaustible supply of past time, and on consideration of what it is that such a section teaches us, my readers will, I feel assured, be quite convinced of this. Wherever a seam of coal is now found we may be sure that a coal-forest once grew, gradually decayed, and became depressed beneath the level of the sea, in which were then deposited the sandstones and shales now found above it; elevation then took place, and a new forest once more appeared upon the site of the old one, to again decay, become depressed, covered, and re-elevated; this was repeated slowly and gradually until in places the resulting "coal measures" are, as for instance in Rhenish Prussia, over three miles in thickness. I think there will be little difficulty in understanding from this how vast must be the time occupied in such changes, but it will add interest if I quote Professor Huxley's own words on the subject. "Suppose we adopt Principal Dawson's assumption, that one foot of coal represents fifty generations of coal-plants and further, make the moderate supposition that each generation of coal-plants took ten years to come to maturity, then each foot-thickness of coal represents 500 years. The superimposed beds of coal in one coal-field may amount to a thickness of fifty or sixty feet, and therefore the coal alone, in that field, represents $500 \times 50 = 25{,}000$ years. But the actual coal is but an insignificant portion of the total deposit, which, as has been seen, may amount to between two and three miles of vertical thickness. Suppose it be 12,000 feet—which is 240 times the thickness of the actual coal—is there any reason why we should believe it may not have taken 240 times as long to form? I know of none. But in this case the time which the coal-field represents would be $25{,}000 \times 240 = 6{,}000{,}000$ years." I must add a reminder of the fact that the chalk and the coal-measures have occupied but a comparatively small portion of past geological time, and that in the above calculations no note is taken of the ages gone by before, between, and since these two great periods. I shall conclude by coming down to comparatively modern times, and quote Mr. Dana's words as to the approximate age of some coral reefs which are even now in process of being built up and added to: "The rate of growth of the common branching madrepore is not over one and a half inch a year. As the branches are open, this would not be equivalent to more than half an inch in height of solid coral for the whole surface covered by the madrepore; and as they are also porous, do not over three-eighths of an inch of solid limestone. But a coral plantation has large bare patches without corals, and the coral sands are widely distributed by currents, part of them to depths over 100 feet where there are no living corals; not more than one-sixth of the surface of a reef region is, in fact, covered with growing species. This reduces the three-eighths to *one-sixteenth*. Shells and other organic relics may contribute one-fourth as much as corals. At the outside, the average upward increase of the whole reef-ground per year would not exceed *one-eighth* of an inch. Now some reefs are at least 2,000

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decline in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 47 to 43 per cent. This, however, is due to the usual renewals at the end of the half-year, and has no significance in the market which certainly seems no firmer. An advance of ⅜ is quoted in Consols which now stand at par again, but French Rentes have lost the previous improvement of ¼ being back to 106¾. In Indian loans the only change is a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. Exchange Bank shares remain unaltered.

In the Mincing Lane markets Linseed is the only article showing change, and that is confined to a partial reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities.

COTTON :—The Liverpool market yesterday was firm on the spot quiet to arrive, the sales being 14,000 bales including 1,200 Surats. In spot prices the only alteration is a rise of 1-16d. in Fine Broach, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York the price for ready Mid-Uplands remains at 11¼ cents, but futures are 6 points down.

There is practically no change of any kind to notice in the position of the article here. Buyers for export are quite out of the market still, and rates are unchanged. We hear of some speculative business in new crop for next March delivery having been done on the basis of Rs. 190 for Good Omra and Rs. 215 per candy for Good M. G. Broach.

WHEAT is quiet, and private advices from home are the reverse of encouraging, but with limited supplies here rates are firmly held, and we still quote No. 1 White Pessy at Rs. 26. Forward there are no sellers.

LINSEED is also in small supply, and the price is firm at Rs. 5-9 per cwt. for ready.

FREIGHTS are distinctly quieter again to-day. Rates for Continental ports July-August loading have been done at 26s. 3d., and at this level there are more sellers than takers, in view of the limited supplies of produce.

IMPORTS :—Piece-Goods and Yarns are very quiet both from first and second hands. Local Yarns are difficult of sale at from As. 5½ to As. 6½ for 20s. Mule. Telegrams from China report sales of 5,000 bales during the month at fair rates, but this does not bring out buyers here, the quantity now on the way to that market being heavy.

COALS continue flat for early delivery. We hear of some further small sales at previous rates, but there are still buyers and no sellers of distant shipments at 8 annas over ready prices.

EXCHANGE :—With Bar Silver in London 1-16d. higher according to Reuter at 50¾d., but 3-16d. up according to private messages which quote 50⅝d. We have had a steady firm market here in sterling, and short dated bank paper is partially 1-32d. higher. There is, however, so little paper offering that there is no great strength in the position. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on Demand	..Is. 7 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..Is. 7 5-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	..Is. 7 3d.	,,
Credits do. do.	..Is. 7 27-32d.	,,
Francs do. do.	..Fcs 2.49	

Reuter reports from London that 5 lacs Government telegraphic transfers have been placed on Bombay at Is. 7 17-32d. and 2 lacs on Calcutta at Is. 7 9-32d. There are also further shipments of specie advised in the shape at £10,000 in silver for Bombay and £20,000 for Calcutta and £10,500 in gold for Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a shade steadier to-day at Rs. 100 1-16 for Fours and Rs. 122½ for Fours-and-a-half, but so long as the rains keep off as they are now doing we cannot look for much if any recovery.

THE SHARE MARKET is suffering very decidedly from the unfavorable character of the monsoon, spinning mill shares being all weak again at a further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press companies are quiet but steady; Banks unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p. ct.	795
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	1 do.	550
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	18½	590
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	125
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	15½p.a.	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	825
Bhowanipur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
BudneiraM fg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	300
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	50	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Cowrie Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	nil	440
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs.37	880
Framji Patil Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	825
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	600
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	970
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad SpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,165
Imp. Cotton MillsCo.	800	500	500	..	54½
Indian Manfg Co, Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	920
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	490
Jamsetjee Nus. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	845
Khatao Manufactures	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 45	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	138
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.c.	3,250
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,325
Maragon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 12	550
Morarjee Goculdas	1,980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,490
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	640
Sarell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	250
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,510
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	860
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	440
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct. 350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do. 585
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do. 50

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,225	Rs. 5	785
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	190
Batham, Pike & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	80	Rs. 12	128
Bagty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	146
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	96
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	150	..	205
Boustead Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	490
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5½	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,015
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,300
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	...	40
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	Rs. 9	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,900	100	75		
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	10	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000		5	2½	3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	500	250	36p. a.	325
Mechanics Building Co	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	350
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	60	50	3 p.c.	18
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Soundy & Co. Ld.	229	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Thacker & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	17½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,200
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
	1,000	125	50	...	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th June), with a cargo of 2,234 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sheikh (s)	Johnson	Cardiff, June 4.
	Oranto (s)	Porter	Hull.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Byculla, to Rangoon.
,, Oranto, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

30 Secundra (s)....Guy ....Bombay, June 4.
Astronomer ....Hannay ....Rangoon, June 26.
Shahjehan (s) ....Bullock ....Colombo, June 11.
Blair Drummond..Galloway ....New York, March 29.
Glenlui ....Lyall ....Liverpool, March 22.
Tweedsdale ....Peeble ....Liverpool, March 26.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamers Madras. Ship Glengarry. Barque Mathilde.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

1 Leo (s) .... Calingapatam.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Tibro (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Deccan (s) .... London.
Bagdad (s) .... Nagapatam.
Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.
Seraglio s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 25 kegs white lead, Esmaljee Allibhoy; 9 cases varnish, Walsh, Lovett and Co; 50 cases slates, S. A. S. Dawood; 15 hogsheads stout, Lyon and Co; 12 hogsheads claret, 4 cases brandy, 1 hogshead whiskey, and 1 case corks, The Byculla Club.
Nepaul s—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—15 cases claret and 5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ethipia s—20 cases claret, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Kliser-i-Hind—4 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Croot s—6 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Massilia s—8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thames s—15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Malwa s—2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 37,000) The Chartered Bank; 5 boxes bar gold (Rs. 305,000) 147 boxes silver bars (Rs. 43,000), the National Bank; 77 boxes bar silver (Rs. 245,000) the Chartered Mercantile Bank; 97 boxes bar silver (Rs. 240,000) the Honkong and Shanghai Bank; 4 cases spectacles and 33 package papers, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; 44 cases oilmaustores and 3 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 245 cases copper and yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—48 bales cotton, Jaigopaldas Gunshamdas; 100 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 27 bales goat hair, Punamt and Co; 1,582½ cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 153½ cwts myrabollams, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 50 bales rags and 75 bales wool, Nursee Khutaw; 200 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 10 bales cotton, Dewjee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

City of Manchester s—41 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 bales hides, Wallabhoy Poonja; 5 bales hides and 25 cwts deer horns, F. M. Dama; 84 cwts hecrabole and 9½ cwts oilbanum, Cassuma Bhimjee; 636 cwts wheat, Manucklall Dalakhund; 9 cwts cardamoms, Bhawoo Damodhur; 20 cases peacock feathers, H. Abdoola Curim; 100 cwts gambier, Shewjee Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchmaree s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior s—10 bundles silk, H. Z. Ebedin.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, The Parel S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—25 bales cotton, Khetseedass Calcoram; 92 bales cotton, Dewoman Ramchunder; 50 bales twist, R. Mahomed; 25 bales twist, A. Cumroodin; 50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey; 165 cwts raisin, Quan Lanroos; 125 cwts sharkfins, R. Mahomed; 100 cwts sopiatos, A. H. Cumroodin; 10½ cwts peacock feathers, H. Purdhan; 3 cwts peacock feathers, P. Damjee; 15 cwts olimantores, M. M. Poonjajee; 117 bales cotton, Goverdhundas Luchmondass; 35 bales twist, Premchund Roychund; 83 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 30 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee Sons and Co; 20 bales twist, R. Boocundas.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

401-83—Smith and F.—Chuturbhooj Meghji vs. Dhurrumsey Narronji and another.—Hore C. and B.—Part heard.

195-82—Payne G. and S.—Haji Kulfan Ruttonsey vs. Abdool Currim Dewani.—Thakurdas and D.

389-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.

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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHATER—June 23, at 44, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Chater, of Sitarampore, of a daughter.
MONCREIFFE—June 30, at 2, Little Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of T. G. Harry Moncreiffe, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—LIMONZIN—June 12, at St. Mathew's Church, Moulmein, B. Burma, Henry Branson Ward, Indian Forest Department, to Nora Grace, daughter of Francis Limonzin, Esq., Moulmein.

DEATH.

PRESTAGE—June 30, at Secunderabad, of cholera, Franklin Cary Prestage, eldest son of Franklin Prestage, Darjeeling, aged 23.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

THE outcry about the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla is being raised the day after the fair. While the investment of twelve or fourteen lakhs upon new public offices at that Himalayan station was still under discussion, we drew attention to the inconvenience of having the Government established definitively for the greater part of the year in a place so remote that it is better adapted to be the head-quarters of the administration of Thibet than of India. We strenuously protested against an expenditure of large sums of money on expensive buildings which would in the result tend to constitute Simla the real, if not the nominal, capital of India. But neither Calcutta nor Madras paid the slightest attention to the matter. The new public buildings were decided upon, and they are now pretty nearly finished. To leave them unoccupied and forlorn would be a sinful waste of money; to use them for the public purposes for which they were designed and paid for, will be to every right-thinking official a public duty from which it would be shameful to shrink. For eight months in the year, therefore, Simla will now, for good and sufficient reasons which did not exist before, be the summer capital of India, and Calcutta will be the abode of the Viceroy for scarcely two months out of the twelve. For what with tours and other excuses for absence, His Excellency will be able to while away the half of the four months which he will not care to spend in the Himalayas. This season, indeed, Calcutta possibly will not see the Viceroy whom she loves in her midst at all. It is said that His Excellency will not return to the Bengal capital, which will have to get on without him as best she can. She feels the anticipated deprivation keenly. If he be absent how can she remain away from his levées, and boycott his halls, and flout him and pout as she did with such bewitching grace and such unexceptionable taste last season? The thing is quite intolerable and not to be endured. Simla is a rival and must be sat upon. The sums lavished upon the hussey yearly are immense, and they are all taken from the poor ryot's scanty hoard. The way officials, under the influence of her seductions, idle away the time which the public has paid for to the last minute is not only a scandal, but a danger to the State. They lose touch of native opinion, and the sympathy which ought to subsist between rulers and ruled daily diminishes. There is but one remedy—the Defence Association must take the field and restore Lord Ripon to the midst of the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta, which loves him so well. Our only fear is that the battle shout of "Down with Simla" is, as we have said, raised a little too late. Both in India and in England the annual migration of the Government of India to the Abode of Snow has come to be regarded as part of the operations of nature. It has gone on for years; why should it not go on for ages? Lord Salisbury's sarcasm about carrying on the Government at a shooting box in the mountains did not interfere with it in the least. Why should leaders pitched in the shrillest of keys have a more disturbing effect? Calcutta, is hot; Simla is cool. Can any one show that this prevalent impression is incorrect? No one can venture even to make the attempt. And the new public offices have been built at Simla out of the public purse. The matter is for all practical purposes argued out. The Government of India will go on going to Simla to the end of the chapter. At all events it will do so as long as the question is discussed as one between Calcutta and Simla. When it becomes one between Simla and some central capital in which it will be possible for any one but a Babu or a salamander to exist and keep his liver during three-fourths of the year, Simla may tremble. But that is not at present the point that is being considered.

There is something factitious in the present agitation which in itself involves the failure of the movement. There is a false note throughout. One paper declares that it is a shameless waste of public money to appoint high officials to serve in India with large salaries if they be permitted to shirk their duties in the plains and live the best part of the year in a finer climate than that of England. They are not paid their large salaries simply in order that they may lose their health and imperil their lives in the plains, but in order that they may do certain onerous work at a considerable distance from their island home, which, to say the truth, does not itself boast the best of climates. The real question is whether they perform the work they undertake, or whether they neglect it for the sake of pic-nicing on the hills. Does any one cognisant of the facts believe that they shirk their work? Is it not well known that an amount of hard labour is got through in the cold air of Simla which would be wholly impossible in Calcutta? If you want to get the maximum of work out of men you will put them in the conditions most favourable for exertion. If we fix the capital in an unhealthy plain, in a peculiarly enervating climate, and expect the men whom you select to bear the burden of empire to live there year in year out till their constitutions give way, the circle in which you have to make your choice of men for the leading positions will be considerably restricted. It is doubtful whether men much above the level of the adventurer and the dare-devil would care for exalted station under such conditions. In these days when railways and telegraphs bring even the most remote hill-stations within reasonable distance of the stifling centres of affairs, it is idle to expect that men in authority will impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance and swelter in their toil while others are free to go and stay as they please. The expense which is incurred is grossly exaggerated, and against it must be set the clear gain in the additional working power of the men who are transferred from unhealthy to healthy conditions. Another Calcutta paper tells the world that "the wholesale way in which the necessity of the few is made to become the pleasure and convenience of the many is a political crime." If we get at the meaning of this portentous declaration by turning it inside out, we shall find ourselves on the way to understanding what the writer doubtless desires to impress upon us, that in his opinion the crime consists in teaching the people of India that Englishmen and English rulers are unfitted physically for the work they have to do, and are utterly afraid to attempt to do it under ordinary conditions of life in this country. The natives do not require to be told that hot weather in the plains is not suitable to most English constitutions, and the fact that Englishmen who have the opportunity of doing their work in the hills instead of in the smells of Calcutta act accordingly, only tends to confirm them in their traditional respect for English commonsense.

The real truth is that the question of the Simla exodus must be reconsidered eventually from a standpoint altogether different from that of Calcutta before it can be properly dealt with. Neither Calcutta nor Simla is sufficiently central to be the seat of Government for any length of time. The site for the capital of the British Empire in India must be sought in a position fairly accessible to all the provinces, while possessed of an equable climate in which the heavy work of administration can be carried on without undue strain throughout the greater part, if not the whole, of the year. A further advantage to be borne in mind is proximity to England. Despatches from London arriving in Bombay are three days from Simla and as many from Calcutta. This is in itself a serious inconvenience, for it makes a whole week's difference in sending and replying to despatches. At Nasick or at Poona the Government would find itself within the greatest attainable propinquity to the Government at home. Both places have been long ere this taken seriously into consideration as possible seats for the Government of India. At Poona the best site in the immediate neighbourhood of the city was actually reserved for a Viceregal palace, and the Governor's residence was erected at Guneshkind at an inconvenient distance, leaving the better site for the Supreme Government. Nasick was regarded as perfectly suitable, except in so far as the supply of water might be regarded as doubtful. That difficulty could, however, be surmounted by proper works for bunding the water which now flows away uselessly over picturesque waterfalls during the monsoon. The reports which have been made from time to time upon these and other suggested sites for the permanent habitation of the Supreme Government might now be usefully republished. We have confined ourselves only to the consideration of the physical and geographical disadvantages which render Calcutta impossible as a capital for the greater part of the year, but the political and moral disadvantages are in truth still more serious. This very agitation is a proof of it. The subject of the greatest magnitude has been taken up, not on its own merits, but simply as a missile to be flung at Lord Ripon on the express ground that his absence from Calcutta last year saved him from being intimidated by the violence of the agitation then organised against one of the measures of his Government. Had he been in Calcutta during the whole time, it is said, and apparently believed, he would have been so astounded and terrified by the uproar that he would have taken a statesmanlike view of the situation and dropped the obnoxious measure.

IF it be true that the French Government demands an exorbitant indemnity of twenty millions sterling for the attack on Lang-Son, instantly disavowed, by which seven soldiers lost their lives, the object must be to force a quarrel and renew a war which was found to be easy and profitable. There can be no sane expectation that so preposterous an amount will be paid without, or even after, a fight. China could not possibly produce such a sum. If she could, commonsense would tell her that it would be better employed in paying the soldiers of fortune of the world to shed their blood in her defence than to hand it over to France to whet the Republican appetite for booty. It is just possible that there is a mistake in the telegram, and that for sterling we should read francs, of which twenty million would be a heavy mulct under the circumstances. But if the amount demanded be correctly given, the real purpose of the Ferry Ministry must be to profit by the discovery of the helpless weakness of China, demonstrated by the signature of the treaty of Tientsin. To add Yunnan with its immense mineral riches to Tongking would be a brilliant *coup*, and what is there to prevent it? That, we are inclined to think, must be the real motive of the French Government in preferring the demand of some three millions sterling per man for the soldiers killed in that mal-encounter near Lang-Son.

IT would seem as if the lead given by the Parsees in the matter of female education were at length about to be followed by other castes of the population. The Brahmins of Poona are reported to be collecting Rs. 10,000 to supplement the generous gift of Sir William Wedderburn of the like amount, both sums to be devoted to the very desirable end of promoting the education of Hindu girls in the Deccan. There is also talk of an Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School of a high class for Bombay. Whilst the movers in these schemes are deliberating and collecting, a Khojah gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy has adopted a particularly direct mode for advancing the education of the girls of his own community. He has handed over to the Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of Government, the sum of Rs. 15,000, on condition that a girls' school, to be called "The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' School," be permanently endowed out of the interest, and efficiently maintained by the Department of Public Instruction in the neighbourhood of Chinch-bunder, the chief Khojah quarter of the city. A subsidiary condition is that the instruction is to be given by female teachers. We need hardly say that the donation has been accepted on the conditions offered, and that Mr. Chatfield has conveyed the thanks of Government to Mr. Jairazbhoy for his public-spirited and truly patriotic munificence. The school will, we understand, be opened immediately, and in a few days forty or fifty little Khojah maidens will assemble as the first recipients of the instruction which will henceforth be perpetually dispensed at the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' School, Bombay.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 6.

THE complete submission of the entire Tongking province to the French troops seems to be now effected. A telegram from General Millot dating from Tuyen-Quan, June 2, informs us that, having attacked this town with two battalions of soldiers and five gun-boats, he took possession of it after a very feeble opposition from the garrison, which seems to have been formed of remnants of the Bacninh and Houg-Hoa garrisons, and that after investing it he returned to Hanoi. The same telegram states that a large number of the Black Flags have offered to lay down arms, and that all the necessary arrangements have now been made to garrison the towns Lang-Son, Chat-ké, and Cao-Bang. It needs but a glance at the map to see that now that Chat-ké (which is situated at a distance of about nine leagues north of Lang-Son) is occupied by the French, nearly the whole province may be said to be held by them.

But if General Millot, his officers, and his troops are showing energy in following up their successes and in definitely securing the Tongking territory to France, a most deplorable want of energy is characterizing the action of those at home in whose hands the conquest might be made profitable, and the treaty of Tienstein made of advantage to the Republic. In spite of every encouragement offered to them by the Government, the large banking-houses and financial companies here seem to be determined to have nothing whatever to do with Tongking or to invest any capital in developing the colony, and therefore the complaint which is being loudly raised by those organs of the press which specially affect French commerce, that the whole trade of Tongking will remain in the hands of England and Germany, seems only too well founded, and must find a bitter echo in the hearts of M. Ferry and his colleagues. Some of the optimist papers, commenting on this inertness or indifference of the French merchants, point out that in spite of it large profits will accrue to France by her tenure of the Tongkinese custom-houses, and that the traffic, being under her control, will also be a source of revenue. Whether these profits and this revenue will ever balance the primary outlay of the hundred million francs which the expedition has cost her, and the large annual sum which will be required to meet the cost of the maintenance of the troops of occupation, is a question which time alone can answer.

The Senate has been busy all the week discussing the *projet de loi* for re-establishing divorce, and gradually the opinion of the majority has turned in favour of such an amendment. In their yesterday's sitting Article 277, which admits of the dissolution of the social contract by divorce, was unanimously adopted; as was also Article 299 and Article 230, which treat, the one of what authorizes the husband to sue, the other of what authorizes the wife. It is to be noted that the same unfair preference is given to the male contracting party as in England. This disparity of rights, in these enlightened days, is hard to understand. Article 233, authorizing divorce by mutual consent, being opposed by both the Government and the Commission, was rejected.

According to responsible authorities the Anglo-French negotiations with reference to Egypt are are progressing satisfactorily. The three main points under discussion are the evacuation of Egypt within three years by the English troops, a change in the administration of the Public Debt, and the maintenance of functionaries and officials not English. Baron Blowitz is informed that the two Powers are also engaged in determining how this evacuation can be effected within the proposed time, and how a more purely national official system under an international control can be gradually substituted for the Anglo-Egyptian system at present established in the Viceroyalty. The financial condition of Egypt is also under consideration, what resources can be relied upon, and whether her present resources can bear the charges of the new loan. M. Blowitz also explains that the rumour that the negotiations had been suspended was probably due to the fact that M. Jules Ferry adjourned them until the result of the assembly of Suez Canal shareholders had become known. The *Daily News* assumes the responsibility of stating that the English Cabinet has not the intention of according France any position in Egypt or of accepting any international control in substitution of the control at present exercised. If the correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* is rightly informed, there is in London, as in the country, an opinion which takes deeper root every day, that England cannot accept the international control (*le multiple controle*); that after having been for two years absolute mistress in Egypt she cannot allow any other Power whatsoever to impose a limit on the duration of the occupation of that country by her troops; that, finally, England cannot withdraw until she has brought Egyptian affairs and finances into order, "and here," he writes, "though there is little sentimentality in English politics, we are touching upon a delicate question of *amour propre*."

The letter published in the *Temps* from an Australian colonist shows how very much the metropolitan press have exaggerated the true state of feeling in the colonies with reference to the transportation of relapsed criminals to the French penal settlement of New Caledonia. He denies the extravagant report that the Australians propose to make war on the Republic in order to enforce their demands, and points out that they have in their hands a much simpler and more effective way of showing their displeasure and securing their rights—namely, by closing their ports to the numerous French merchantmen engaged in the colonial trade. It is here asserted that, far from looking on the penal settlement as a nuisance, the colonists have been very glad to welcome escaped criminals from New Caledonia and to refuse to extradite them, finding their labour profitable; that the majority of the escaped convicts effected their escape to Australia on English vessels with the connivance of the captains; and that the colonists at once supplied them with highly-remunerated employment. These statements, conveying as they do the gravest imputations, are probably as exaggerated and unfounded as the contradictory statements to which the London press gave such loud expression.

It has been finally and definitely made clear that the departure of young Prince Victor Napoleon from the house of his father has no political significance whatsoever, and is a mere natural domestic occurrence. The Prince Victor states now for the thousandth time that he does not pose as a pretender either in opposition to or in conjunction with his father Prince Jérome.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

JUNE is ended, but the Poona season is still in its infancy. Those who think of coming will hear with satisfaction that they have missed nothing either in the way of climate or society. Our great leader, with his attendant coolness, only arrived on the 20th, and has since been rather inactive, for our total rainfall scarce reaches three inches. Had the rain broken early Poona would still have been quiet on account of the sad event which put Government House into mourning, and delayed the usual opening gaieties. It seems becoming for another reason that all should be quiet just now. Even those not entitled to wear the "inky cloak," but who reverence the memory of that great and good man who governed Bombay in '64 desire to pay tribute to his memory. This part of the Presidency should be, foremost in taking steps to perpetuate the memory of that noble and revered life, the brightest years of which were spent in devotion to duty here among us and over us.

These quiet days give us time to look around and admire the beauty of the Deccan capital with its almost perfect climate. The drives and rides, lined as they are by lovely trees, suggest a continental rather than a tropical town, for the palms that are always painted in an Indian scene, whether present or no, are totally absent, and the Hindoo temples are kept well out of sight in the picturesque City. The completion of the Southern Maratha Railway will hasten the growth in riches and extent of our already prosperous station, and the next few years will give us, no doubt, the public buildings, the absence of which some complain of—and will raise

TELEGRAMS.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Nothing further has been done with regard to the appointment of a Frontier Commission. The head of the English half of it is not yet been named. The strength of the English and Russian escorts will be settled, no doubt, by previous arrangement. It is not desired by the Government of India that the escort should be needlessly large. No decision has been come to as to the route which our escort will take to arrive at its destination. The direct route would of course be *vid* Quetta, Kandahar, and Herat. But there is an alternative one, *vid* the Seistan Frontier, which may eventually be chosen.

THE HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE OF INDORE.

The reports which have got into one or two papers about the tyranny and outrages of Bala Saheb, Holkar's eldest son, and the probability of an outbreak, &c., are wild exaggerations. It is asserted that Bala Saheb has been using a heavy hand on some of his own followers, but the citizens of Indore do not find themselves in any tribulation on that account. Colonel Bannerman has not been directed, as stated, to hold an inquiry, but has been asked to report to Government what are the real facts which have served as the basis, so much sensational scribbling. It is to be hoped that the result will be an amelioration of the manners of Bala Saheb, which appear to be a little wanting in suavity.

INTELLIGENCE FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The following items of intelligence have reached Simla from Afghanistan. Troops have been sent from Jellalabad against certain sections of the Shinwaris who have left their villages and taken refuge in their usual mountain strongholds. Behram Khan Ghilzai, whom the Ameer, as formerly reported, intended to expel from Afghanistan, has been arrested, together with his son Sultan Mohammed Khan. Other members of his family have been expelled from the country. A report which requires confirmation states that Ghulam Haidar Khan Charkhi, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, has been arrested, with several other officers, on account of their having attempted to raise disturbances. About 80 mullas, or religious leaders, are said to have been imprisoned for having passed a verdict against smoking. The Ameer has ordered the new Mustafi to examine the accounts of all Afghan officials for the last four years.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Lieut. A. L. Ramsay is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad.

The appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie to officiate as Surgeon General, Bengal, is gazetted; Brigade Surgeon J. Brown acts for Deputy Surgeon-General Cowie.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Captain T. T. Vaughan, R.A., 182 days; Major J. M. Trotter, 98 days; Lieut. R. B. Shaw, 182 days.

Colonel G. W. Fraser is promoted to the list of Major-Generals, as are also Colonels A. Drury, J. T. Wite, W. A. Gib, and T. Nuttall.

The following promotions are gazetted:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Majors G. T. Halliday, W. H. Bickett, T. J. Quin, N. F. Parker, and C. N. Hodgson.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Battye and Surgeon Major R. Mantell retire from the service.

Surgeon-Major F. W. A. de Fabeck also retires.

A public warning is given in this week's *Gazette* that all pilgrims in Mecca will be required by the Turkish Government to make a quarantine stay of ten days at the island of Camaran. During the ten days pilgrims provide their own expenses.

THE LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A point as to the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is at present before the High Court here. Virginia Harriet Lopes sues Eustace Joseph Lopes for restitution of conjugal rights and alimony. The defence is that she being a sister of the deceased wife of the defendant, her marriage with him is invalid, and that she cannot claim. For the plaintiff it is contended that the English law on the subject does not apply here, the Act having never been extended to India. It is argued that this has been clearly laid down by Chief Justice Norman, in the case of Das Meroes *vs.* Cones, where it is held that the English law is not applicable to persons domiciled in this country. It is stated that the plaintiff's sister died in 1871, and that Lopes was married to her on her death-bed. The petitioner and Lopes were married in the Roman Catholic Church, Calcutta, 1877. The case is being argued before Justice Cunningham.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The Bank of Madras have earned over three lakhs profit during the past half-year, and will pay a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, carrying one lakh to the reserve fund.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

Further inquiries lead me to believe that nine or ten thousand persons assembled at last night's meetings.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN ACTING COLLECTOR.

Government has directed Colonel Weldon, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the town of Madras, to proceed to Tinnevelly to conduct a magisterial inquiry into the allegations brought against Mr. Breeks Atkinson, late acting Collector of the district, now suspended from his duties. Mr. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor of the High Court, Madras, has been instructed to watch the case on behalf of the Government. Mr. J. H. Garstin, second member of the Board of Revenue, who conducted the preliminary inquiry at Tinnevelly last month, and subsequently proceeded to Ootacamund to personally report the results of that inquiry, will probably have to attend to give evidence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn his Shipping Bill.

THE CAPTURE OF DEBBAH DENIED.

CAIRO, JULY 3.

The capture of Debbah and the massacre of the garrison and inhabitants are officially denied.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, JULY 3.

M. Ferry informed the Ministry to-day that the attack on the French troops near Langson had not been disavowed by the Chinese Government, but that the Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) regrets having ordered the retention of the town, pending that the evacuation had been postponed until the execution of a definitive treaty.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the bill for a reform of the constitution.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor left here for Bombay this morning.

DURBAN, JULY 1.

The Zulus mail closes at 5 p.m., on the 7th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

The steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats

London Cotton market has been quiet but

Fair Dhollera 4 7-16

Manchester market has been dull.

Cent. Rupee Paper 81½

" 83½

" Account 100

" 105

" 106½

" 53½

... for the week end-

... results:—

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THE Guarantee Fund of the International Exhibition is still increasing satisfactorily and yesterday amounted to Rs. 8,10,500. A deputation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Thomas Blaney, who, with Mr. Ollivant and other members of the Committee, had been working during the last few days in Bombay with much zeal and energy, proceeded yesterday afternoon to Poona with the object of securing additional guarantors.

NO business was transacted yesterday by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The first item on the agenda was the notice of a motion by Dr. Peterson declaring it neither desirable nor in accordance with the by-laws that the Chairman should sum up after the mover or seconder has replied. The Chairman ruled that the motion could not be put, as he had already given a decision on the point, and the question could not be revived until three months had expired. Dr. Peterson was supported by other members in contending that the ultimate decision on such a point of order vested with the Corporation. Over an hour had been occupied in this discussion, and when the members proceeded to discuss some drainage questions there was no quorum in attendance. As twenty-three members were present, the Chairman protested against the proceedings being stopped in such a manner. Having been called upon, however, he had no option but to suspend the business.

THE total rainfall at Egutpoora up to the evening of the 1st inst. was 18 inches and 31 cents.

A CORRESPONDENT, "M.," pointed out in our columns on Wednesday how advantageous it would be to business men if some better method than the present were adopted to signal the arrival of the mail-steamer, and suggested that some distinctive flag should be hoisted over one of the public buildings in the Fort for that purpose. Our correspondent will no doubt be glad to learn that for the future the mail pendant will be hoisted at the flagstaff of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home when the English mail is signalled, and will remain hoisted until the mails are landed.

THE Bibi Jana, wife of the late Ameer Shere Ali, and mother of Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, died at Peshawur on the 28th ult.

FROM the Mauritius papers we learn that the French have definitely and effectually blockaded the pricipal ports of Madagascar. Much sickness is also said to prevail amongst the French troops.

IN an article discussing the prospects of the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay, the *Statesman* strongly advises the Committee to reconsider their decision on the subject of the employment of M. Joubert's services. "M. Joubert," it points out, "has probably had a wider practical experience of the management of these great undertakings than any other man living, and it has ever been matter of surprise to ourselves that with such straitened means at his disposal and so little time, the Calcutta Exhibition ever achieved the success it did. It would not be reasonable for M. Joubert to expect to occupy the position in Bombay that he held here, but we have a somewhat strong conviction that he is the executive 'right-hand' which the Bombay Committee will certainly require. There was considerable misapprehension at first in Calcutta as to M. Joubert's precise relations with the local Government, and criticisms were made on the strength of this misapprehension that are likely to mislead our Bombay friends, who ought therefore to be notified of it. Public opinion has, we believe, settled down in Calcutta to the conviction that, upon the whole, we owe much to M. Joubert, and that instead of harvesting an undue reward for his efforts, it is very doubtful whether he has been remunerated fairly for them. If his services are still available we disinteresedly advise the Bombay Committee to re-consider his offer to place them at his disposal. His experience is unique, and it seems to us that it will be a serious mistake not to lay it under contribution in Bombay. It would enormously lighten the task of the Committee, but what is more important a good deal, it will substitute complete familiarity with the multitudinous detail of so troublesome an enterprise, for mere uninformed energy and simple enthusiasm. We have sufficient knowledge of Bombay to predict a notable success for the Exhibition under any circumstances, but the element of economy will certainly be wanting, in exact proportion to the want of skilled management."

AN outcry was raised some time ago in Bengal against the levying of stamp duty on fire insurance policies. The Government have now, it appears, reconsidered the question. "It may be too much to hope," says the *Englishman*, "that the stamp duty will be made merely nominal, as at home. There the inexpediency of putting a tax upon ordinary business care and prudence when seeking the protection of insurance has long since been recognised, and a duty of one penny in each case sufficient for a heavy tariff. The Government of India are not likely to forego altogether a source of revenue, however trifling in amount, by a drastic reform of this kind, but at least we may expect that some of the more glaring inequalities of the present system may be removed, and the tax materially lessened. Any move in this direction will be welcome, as insurance rates in this country are not so light as to easily bear the burden of a Government impost."

COMPLAINTS are made in regard to the delay in the construction of the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur. For the past eighteen months little has been done beyond preparing working drawings, and waiting for the ironwork to come from England. The ironwork has not yet arrived, and the patience of the authorities having at last been exhausted, a telegram has recently been despatched to England to press the work forward. It is alleged in excuse for the delay that the bridge is of a novel type, and of great magnitude. "True," says an up-country paper, "the bridge is on the cantilever principle, and is therefore a novelty in India, but this is no reason why the making of girder ironwork should take longer in England.

REFERRING to the dispute which has arisen in the Brahmo Somaj community between the representatives of the late Brahmo Minister and Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, the *Statesman* feels bound, in the interests of a movement from which so much has been hoped, to express its conviction that the former are committing a fatal error in the course they are pursuing. It is widely known that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Ilbert had consented to arbitrate between the parties, and have been obliged to withdraw from the case, not through any fault of Mr. Mozoomdar's or of the society, but through the impracticability of the late Minister's representatives. Mr. Mozoomdar has now made an appeal to the public, with a statement of the whole controversy. "We forbear commenting upon the appeal, as we still cherish the hope that private influences may prove strong enough to induce the representatives of the late Minister to listen to the voice of reason, and defer to the wishes of nearly every member of the Somaj in India. The fact that they stand almost alone in the society, and that their motives necessarily lie open to strong animadversions, should lead them to withdraw claims that must seem to outsiders to have no foundation either in equity or in reason."

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Lahore from Kandahar, Mir Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, has received orders from the Ameer to despatch one regiment, two companies, and two guns towards Herat, and now only one regiment remains stationed at Kandahar. It is further stated that twenty cases of suncaps have been received at Kandahar from Kabul, and that they are going to be sent on within a few days to Herat, *en route* for Maimena. Sirdar Mumin Khan, a wealthy chief, who lives in the neighbourhood of Herat, has been arrested and sent off a prisoner to Kandahar, whence he has to go on to Kabul. It is said that letters of a compromising character were discovered in the possession of the Khan, which showed that he had been carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Ayoub Khan. Disturbances are reported from Hazara, where there seems to have been a brawl between the men of the place and the Ameer's troops. The Ameer has appointed Nadir Nam, son of Muhammad Azam Khan, a cousin of his, to Maimena, though in what capacity we are not informed. The people of Maimena are reported to be in a great state of fright and anxiety. They expect further fighting in their neighbourhood, and it would appear that the Ameer is withdrawing his troops from the eastern frontier and is massing them up towards the north, in the direction of Herat and Maimena. It is further stated that Nur Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Kandahar, has arrested by the Ameer's order two wealthy Hindoos, and has fined them heavily; one of them being ordered to pay Rs. 20,000. In Kabul the Ameer is said to have put to death Mullah Abdul Ahad, a son of Qazi Gholam, who was a saint of great reputation; and to have imprisoned Mahomed Ata. He is further reported to have seized and thrown into jail several Hindoos. "Our native correspondent," says the Lahore paper, "remarks that the Ameer appears to be in want of cash. His Highness is certainly resolved to carry out his Draconic edicts, one of which was that all gambling would be severely punished; and eight men who were caught engaged in this pleasant pastime had to suffer the amputation of their right hands. The move of several regiments from Kandahar towards the Herat road is confirmed; and the last news is that the Russians have carried on their telegraphic wires to a place called Kafir-Kaleh, a ferry on the Oxus."

MR. A. MACDONELL, of Christ Church, Oxford, is engaged in editing for the *Anecdota Oxoniensia* a complete collection of ancient Indices to the Rig-Veda. These Indices or Anukramanis by Saunaka, Katyayana, and others are generally referred to the fifth century B.C., and they give not only the sum-total of the hymns contained in the Rig-Veda, but also the number of verses, words, and even syllables. The number of syllables is said to be 432,000. They likewise enumerate the metres, and the names of the poets and of the deities to which each verse is addressed. In examining these Indices Mr. Macdonell has discovered that the ancient Pandits were well aware of some kind of system, according to which the hymns of the Rig-Veda were originally collected and classified. Eight out of the ten books, for instance, begin with hymns addressed to Agni, fire, to be followed by hymns addressed to Indra. In each class the longer hymns generally precede the shorter ones. That there is "some system, that there is some priestly influence clearly distinguishable in the Rig-Veda also" was pointed out in 1859 by Professor Max Müller in his "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," p. 461. The key to that system is preserved in the old Anukramanis, and in Sayana's commentary to the Rig-Veda; and Mr. Macdonell's publication of the ancient Indices, with large extracts from native commentators, will form a valuable addition to Sanskrit scholarship.

THE Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, instituted in 1862 as a memorial of the Prince Consort, and given annually "for distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce," has been awarded by the council of the society, with the approval of the Prince of Wales, the president, to Captain James Buchanan Eads, the distinguished American engineer, whose works have been of such great service in improving the water communications of North America, and have thereby rendered valuable aid to the commerce of the world."

MR. BRIAN DENIS MOLLOY, who was charged with bigamy on a really heroic scale, since he has been married no fewer than five times, has been adjudged insane and is to be detained "during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure" in a place where perhaps his matrimonial instincts will be under sufficient restraint. A cynic might say that a man who gets himself married as often as Denis Molloy might be considered mad even without medical examination. But the really interesting feature of the case is the question, Whence came the unfledged chicks by which Molloy, described as "a wretched-looking man of forty-five," fondly overcame his various brides? There must be wretched-looking persons of youthful mien who might strive in vain to emulate his success with the fair sex. Molloy, it is true, has expectations of "coming into" a thousand a year on the death of his father.

THE gipsy queen of the United States, Gannie Gefferie, has lately died, and was buried at Dayton, Ohio. From all parts of the country members of her tribe flocked to attend the ceremony, and on the evening before the burial took place about 1,500 gipsies were camping outside the town. Immediately after her death the queen was embalmed, and then carried over to Dayton, where her tribe own considerable possessions in land, as well as a large piece of ground in the Woodland cemetery, where the former king and queen of the gipsies are buried. The funeral service was conducted in the ordinary way by the clergyman and church choir. The coffin was then inclosed in a large stone box at the bottom of the grave, beside the coffin of the queen's daughter, who died ten years ago. When the heavy stone lid was being placed on to the coffins, the sons and daughters of the deceased jumped howling into the grave, sobbing and kissing the wood. It was only after some time that they could be persuaded to come out of the grave. Then the stone lid was fastened down and covered with earth. The queen's monument, which is to be erected on the grave, will be a life-sized figure of her late majesty.

PARIS servants, like their fellows in Bombay, have very elastic notions of honesty, but their ideas on the matter were never more cynically expressed than by one Flaquet, valet to M. Van der Righ, in the Paris Police Court recently. He was tried with Burard, a groom in the same establishment, for stealing wine, when the following instructive dialogue took place:—Flaquet: "I am not a thief; if I had been, I might have robbed my master easily, for he constantly left money about." The judge: "But the confidence your master had in you is an aggravation of your conduct. You are charged with stealing wine, not money." Flaquet: "To take wine is not stealing." The judge: "What is it, then?" Flaquet: "It is exercising one of the privileges of servants. It is done everywhere. Call fifty valets, and they will all tell you that taking wine is not stealing." The judge: "Unfortunately you seem to be in the opinion of others." Flaquet: "If that is the case, all I can say will be of no avail." The judge (to Burard): "You admit that you took the wine. How many bottles?" Burard: "About thirty of pure wine; but when master was out we half emptied the bottles to be served at table, and filled them up with water. I did not think I was doing wrong, for Flaquet said that all servants did the same, and that it was not stealing." These model domestics were sentenced, Flaquet to three months imprisonment, Burard to one month.

"OWING to the innumerable manuscripts and letters sent to him, Lord Tennyson wishes it to be understood that in the future he cannot undertake to answer the letters or return the manuscripts." If the Laureate has only just come to such a determination, he must be a man of infinite patience and of a courtesy of disposition proof against all trials. Macaulay's journal contains some delightful specimens of the kind of letter to which Lord Tennyson refers. Thus, "A clergyman . . . . . wrote to me three weeks ago to ask the meaning of the allusion to St. Cecilia in my account of the trial of Warren Hastings. I answered him civilly, and he wrote to thank me. Now he writes again to say that he has forgotten a verse of my Horatius, and begs me to write it for him; as if there was nobody in the kingdom except me to apply to." Again: "A letter from a man in Scotland, who says that he wants to publish a novel, and that he will come up and show me the manuscript if I will send him £50." Another person writes to say he is a painter, "and adjuring me, as I love the fine arts, to hire or buy him a cow to paint from." The palm of impudence might fairly be awarded to "a schoolmaster at Cheltenham," who "sent me . . . a wretched pamphlet about British India. In answering him, I pointed out two gross blunders into which he had fallen, and which, as he proposed to publish a small edition for the use of schools, I advised him to correct. My reward was that his book was advertised as 'revised and corrected by Lord Macaulay.'"

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. H. MACKESY, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, has been granted three months' accumulated privilege leave to England. Surgeon E. H. Myles, A. M. D., is transferred from Sialkot to Dalhousie, for duty at the Station Hospital. Surgeon-Major J. Young is transferred from Mooltan to Nowshera, to temporary medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Surgeon Shand, transferred to civil employ. Surgeon J. G. S. Lewis, A.M.D., is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Station Hospital, Mecan Meer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Collis, proceeding on leave.

QUARTERMASTER PATRICK MCCORMICK, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died at home on the 5th ultimo, he having proceeded there a short while previously on sick leave. He was gazetted Quartermaster of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on the 19th November, 1873, and was close on 47 years of age when he died. He served in the Ashanti War in 1873-4, and received the medal and clasp.

MAJOR LORNE CAMPBELL, wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been directed to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no other officer available.

CAPTAIN BARROW, 7th N. I., who won the Gold Medal of the United Service Institution two years ago for his essay on Transport, has again been awarded the Annual Gold Medal for the best essay on Reserves for the Native Army in India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 3.—The distribution of the barometric pressure to-day is rather complicated. The readings are highest over Trav ancore, while relatively law readings are reported from the Indus valley, from Oudh, and from Chutia Nagpur. The barometer is rising except in Oudh. The wind over Northern India is very variable, but over the peninsula it is generally westerly, over the Bay of Bengal southerly, and in Behar easterly. No rain has fallen over the Deccan, the Ganjam, and Carnatic coasts, nor over Rajputana, Sind, or a large part of Central India. Elsewhere falls of rain more or less important have occurred. The weather is cloudy. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling, Jubbulpore, and Cochin, 3 inches; Sialkot, Dhubri, False Point, Nagpur, Carwar, Mangalore, and Mircara, over 1 inch; and numerous falls of over ½ inch. Previously, Calicut had 2 inches; Bahraich, Merzapore, Darjeeling, Nowgong, and Raipur, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	13	53	14	91	15	8	13	43
July 3, Thursday..	0	74	....		....		....	
4, Friday..	....		0	5	0	4	0	9
Total	14	27	14	96	15	12	13	52
Corresponding date last year	14	80	22	16	20	78	23	83

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 28th June:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	10	66	Memdabad	3	39
Vaitarni	10	56	Ahmedabad	2	69
Palghad	8	30	Viramgaum	2	43
Goiwad	14	36	Wadwan	2	43
Balsar	7	69	Kharagora	4	48
Surat	5	10	Pali	3	51
Broach	2	93	Dubhoi	1	93
Baroda	1	33	Godhra	3	11

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(4th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 0° F. and Sea	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.651		89·0	SW	21	0.00
Surat	·726		90·5	SW	27	0·00
Bombay	·800		85·7	W	16	0·55
Ratnagherry	·840		81·4	S	6	1·13
Karwar	·860		84·0	S W Fresh.	..	0·36
Mangalore ..	·932		79·4	Calm.	0	0·42
Calicut	·922		77·7	NW	7	0·71
Cochin	·943		82·0	NNW moderate	..	0·37
Masulipatam	·807		91·8	NW	8	0·00
Madras	·842		93·8	WNW	20	0·00
Negapatam ..	·870		92·9	W	6	0·00

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE IN FORBES-STREET.

ONE of the finest private buildings in the Fort is the new Jewish synagogue in Forbes-street, the opening ceremony of which was performed a short time ago in the presence of a large congregation of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Jewish community. At the opening ceremony, which was performed in the evening, prayer was offered up by the Rabbi. At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. E. Sassoon, of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., for his beneficence in building the synagogue; and he was requested to communicate the thanks of the congregation to his brothers for their co-operation with him in connection with the building. It has been erected at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees in memory of their late father, Mr. Elias David Sassoon, who died some years ago at Galle, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health. But, in addition to supplying the want of a synagogue, which was much felt by the Jewish residents of the Fort, Mr. J. E. Sassoon and his brothers have placed the members of their community under another obligation to them, that is, for providing a school for the study of Hebrew, which will be opened for Jewish children in a few days in a large room on the ground floor of the synagogue.

The style of the architecture of the new synagogue, of which Messrs. Gostling and Morris are the architects, is pure Italian classic. The building was commenced in the monsoon of 1882, and finished in two years. The details are quite in harmony with the style of the building, and indicate a careful study of architectural rules, as well as artistic principles on the part of the architects. The building is about sixty feet in height from the ground level to the top of the ornamental pediment on the west side. The plan is almost square. The chief *façade* faces west, and has, for its central feature, a 12-feet span window overhung by a large Grecian pediment, reared on massive pilasters. The doorway on the ground floor on the western side is also overhung by a pediment supported on elegantly designed consoles. On this pediment rests the "Holy of Holies," the ornate and delicately carved details of which add to the beauty and grandeur of the western *façade*. Considerable attention appears to have been devoted to the ornamentation of the interior of the second storey. It has a gallery on three sides, intended for the use of females, which is reached by a separate staircase. In the middle of the room is a dais, surrounded by a teak hand-rail, intended for the use of the Rabbi who reads the sacred law. There is also another dais which leads up to the "Holy of Holies," in which the sacred parchment, enclosed in very tastefully designed velvet and silver work caskets are locked up. The ceiling, columns, arches, and other parts of the interior are coloured white and gold. A massive gas chandelier hangs over the central dais, and gas globes of elegant designs are fitted up throughout the building. On the top of the principal archway on the west side is a small model of a temple; and in the opening of this temple, on a marble slab, are inscribed, in Hebrew, texts from the sacred law. There are other marble slabs bearing inscriptions in Hebrew, and on the left-hand side of the "Holy of Holies" is a double tablet, in which are inscribed the first words of the ten commandments in Hebrew and English. Near the main staircase is a marble slab with the following inscription in English:—"Keneseth Eliyahoo. This is the gate of the Lord into which the righteous shall enter. And this stone is set as a monument to bear a sign that this House of Prayer was erected by Jacob Elias, David Sassoon and his brothers in memory of their late father, Elias. Completed 5644—188 4."

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

THE first of two matches arranged between Mr. John Roberts, jun., and Mr. F. Bridger took place on Thursday evening at the Waverley Billiard-rooms. Earlier in the week the champion had played and beaten Colonel Sartorius (who received 600 points out of 1,000) at the Bombay Club. The spot stroke was on that occasion barred; and on Thursday Roberts again showed how hopeless was the contest without this limitation, so that it was decided to impose it for the game arranged to take place to-night. Roberts conceded his opponent 650 in 1,000, and the play was rather slow for some little time after the opening at nine o'clock. Roberts' first break of any interest was for 60, which raised his score to 95; and another break for 75, chiefly by the aid of the spot, brought the record up to 183—710. The champion having put on 32, Bridger added a similar number, when the former resumed his cue and contributed a break of 135, failing at the 42nd spot stroke. At 428 Roberts, by an accident, once more got on the spot, and at ten o'clock the score stood at 478—778, the break being concluded at 526—31 spots. A short interval having taken place, play was resumed cautiously, and it was not until the score reached 693—824 that the great cueist showed any form. He then gave a very pretty display, and with fine all-round play and a couple of series of spot strokes put on a break of 123. Throughout the match his opponent had occasionally elicited applause for accomplishing difficult shots, but he failed to make any sustained effort, and on more than one occasion a miss rendered a leave of no value. Roberts now overhauled him rapidly, although his responses were better. A break of 45 and another of 20 made Roberts 887 to 824, and after two hours' play he had just headed Bridger, the game being 874 to 865. The latter had added eight to this total, when Roberts at 902 took up his cue for the last time, got into his favourite position at 913, and ran out with 29 spot strokes, an unfinished break of 98. He was heartily applauded for a fine finish, as he had been previously for a pretty exhibition of nursery cannons. It was, however, put to the vote as to whether "the spot stroke barred" should be the rule at the next match, and this was agreed to by a large majority. The game had lasted just over two hours.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Messrs. J. C. Aguiar, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Lieut-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, M. B., Dr. P. Peterson, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. J. Thorburn, E. F. Underwood, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Naorojee, Goculdas Jugmoohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, the Hon. Kassinath Trimbak Talang, Mirza Hasan Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, and Raghunath Narayan Khote.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The first subject in the agenda paper was the following notice of motion given by Dr. Peterson,—"That in the opinion of this Corporation it is neither desirable nor in accordance with bye-law No. 13 that the Chairman should sum up after the mover or seconder has replied."

The Chairman said it appeared to him that he could not allow Dr. Peterson to put his motion before the Corporation. He thought that Dr. Peterson was rendering very valuable service to the Corporation by raising points of order and getting an authoritative decision upon them. It was, therefore, from no desire of shutting the mouth of Dr. Peterson that he found himself obliged to come to the conclusion that upon the rules, as they stood at present, he could not allow the motion to be submitted to them. Rule 9 says that the Chairman shall decide summarily all points of order or procedure, and it seemed to him that as the present motion related to a point of order or procedure, the question was not within the cognizance of the Corporation, but was entirely in the hands of the Chairman to decide. The Chairman held that wherever the word "members" was used in the rules, it did not always include the Chairman, and accordingly by law No. 13 did not apply to that functionary, who had certain powers and privileges beyond those possessed by the other members.

Dr. Peterson remarked that the course taken by the Chairman had not only enabled him to make his own interpretation of the proposition, but to inextricably mix up the questions of order, and the desirability and propriety of the Chairman summing up.

The Chairman—I have not gone into the question of desirability, but have spoken of the legality according to the rule.

Dr. Peterson would confine himself to discussing whether the motion of which he had given notice was in order. He contended the motion was in order. As to the objection of the Chairman that the subject had already been decided and could not be revived, Dr. Peterson observed that on the first occasion on which the present chairman attempted to follow the most unhappy precedent he raised the point of order, asking the Chairman to rule whether he was entitled to speak after the mover of a resolution had replied. The ruling was in the affirmative. Obeying the cardinal point of order that a ruling from the chair should be obeyed at once, he raised no objection at the time. But the Chairman's contention was that this disposed of the matter, and that it could not be revived for three months. Dr. Peterson denied this; the decision on a matter of this kind rested ultimately with the Corporation. The Chairman was their executive officer for the purpose of ensuring freedom of debate, and he could not for a moment admit that a ruling by the present Chairman was not subject to change by the Corporation. Dr. Peterson said he was quoting from Sir Erskine May's decision that a decision of this kind rested with the House of Commons, and not with the Speaker. The position claimed by the present Chairman was a *reductio ad absurdum*, and would enable him without challenge to rule that black was white, and no was yes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had always understood it was the peculiar prerogative of the Chairman to briefly put the *pros* and *cons* before the members at the end of a discussion, to enable the members to arrive at a fair and just conclusion and, in fact, to guide them. He regarded this as an estimable prerogative. Of course, this was providing the Chairman did not make himself a decided partizan. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang said he wished to express his hearty concurrence in the views which Mr. Peterson had expressed. He should decline to put into the hands of the Chairman, whoever he might be, the power which Mr. Mehta thought he possessed under the rules, namely, to construe the rules according to his own discretion, without its being subject to the control of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation was the repository of ultimate power, and if they did not approve of any ruling made by the Chairman, it ought to be open to them to discuss the question, and come to a different conclusion.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy thought rule 9 applied only to a particular debate, and therefore not to Dr. Peterson's motion.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said if it were ruled that the chairman's decision on a point of order should be binding on all future occasions, then the chairman should be assuming the power which he did not think the legislature had intended to give him. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, it was not clearly stated in the rule that the Chairman's ruling should apply to the particular debate only. But he submitted that the construction which the Chairman had put upon the wording of the rule was against the spirit of the law.

The Chairman said that having carefully considered all that had fallen from members, he still saw no reason to change his mind on the subject. He read rule 20, which said that no motion once submitted should be entertained except after the lapse of three months, for the purpose of showing that when a member went against that rule the Chairman had power to check him summarily. Mr. Sayani appeared to be rather fearful with regard to the consequence of the ruling which he (the Chairman) had made, when he stated that his decision would then be binding for ever upon future Corporations. But the fact was there was nothing to prevent a Chairman from giving a decision different to that arrived at by any of his predecessors in office. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Peterson was not quite right when he made the remark that the Chairman's power proceeded from the Corporation; it proceeded, as a matter of fact, from the acts and the rules by which alone the Chairman was bound. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Peterson said that after the Chairman's ruling on the point of order he might be allowed to alter his motion so as to discuss only the desirability of the Chairman summing up after the mover or the seconder had replied.

The Chairman said that if Dr. Peterson were to give due notice of a motion to that effect, he would be very willing to place it before the Corporation.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the Town Council's Resolution No. 300 of 1884, recommending the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 8,540, from Surplus Cash Balance, as estimated, for the cost of diverting, experimentally, the sewage outfall from Carnac-bunder to Worli, and of providing for the flushing of the new main sewer with sea water; and the petition from house-owners and rate-payers in the district commonly known as the First Drainage District, strongly protesting against the proposal made by the Town Council for experimentally diverting the sewage outfall from Carnac-bunder to Warli through the new main sewer, and praying that the proposed grant of Rs. 8,540, for cost of making the diversion, and flushing the sewer with sea water, may not be sanctioned.

Dr. Blaney wrote asking that the question might be postponed, as he was obliged to be absent, in consequence of the visit to Poona in connection with the Exhibition Fund.

No motion was made for the postponement, and Colonel Merewether was proceeding with some remarks, when Mr. Bhaishankar pointed out that there were only 23 members present.

The Chairman rose to make some comment, against which Dr. Peterson protested, as the rule laid down that the proceedings terminated forthwith when no quorum was present. Nevertheless, the Chairman observed that although he was bound to suspend the proceedings, as attention had been called to the matter, the rule was not intended for the stoppage of business when so many as twenty-three were present.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd July 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·671
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	85·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. (read at

could only be answered by the possession of the franchise. They were told that this was not the right time for the measure, and that it was intolerable to mix it up with purely political and party questions. Surely a social question of this importance was one which a Liberal Ministry ought to take up at once, and have an opinion on it, one way or other. (Cheers.) What was the Liberal party for if it could not promote social reform? The noble lord the member for Woodstock knew that. He learned a great deal at Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) He had come to see that social questions where the questions of the future, and he hoped when the noble lord was Prime Minister he would remember that. (Laughter.) If the Liberal party could not deal with great social questions, its sun was set, its day was done, its glory had departed—("Hear hear," from the Lord Mayor)—and the sooner it was buried the better, with the Lord Mayor as its chief mourner. (Opposition cheers.) How were they to be coerced—some of them, not him—into voting against this measure of freedom? They were told that the Government would throw up the bill if the clause was carried. But were hon. members on that side of the House frightened at this hobgoblin? He would tell the Government that they dare not throw up the bill. (Radical cheers.) Mr. Cobden said he never knew a change of Government without the people getting something out of it, and he did not know that they would not get something out of a change of Government even now. (Opposition cheers.) What would happen if the Tories came in? They would do what they did in 1867. They would over-trump the Prime Minister, and would bring in a bill for man, woman, and child suffrage. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) As to foreign policy, they might be worse; but it would be exceedingly difficult. (Opposition cheers.) As to the Liberal party, it would be like a resurrection from the dead. (Laughter.) They would have the shout for peace, retrenchment, and reform raised once more, and the Radicals would rise again into the light and life of liberty. (Radical cheers.) The whole political life of the nation would be revived, instead of their sitting there like a lot of dummies. (Opposition cheers.) His hon. friend might not succeed with his amendment, but he had laid the foundation beyond doubt of certain and ultimate victory. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goschen said there was not an hon. member in the House who was not more or less under the influence of a woman. (Mr. Warton: "Hear, hear," and laughter.) Could they not see how much his right hon. friend the member for Halifax was under the influence of the noble woman who made him eloquent on their behalf? (Laughter.) There were other women whom he might call the sirens of the political boudoir, who were perhaps quite as influential as the emancipated Amazons of the public platform. (Laughter and cheers.) Certain splendid examples of womanhood were placed before them, and it was said that because these had so worthily filled the duties and functions assigned to them therefore the franchise should be placed in the possession of the whole sex. Miss Octavia Hill was doing excellent service in an unobtrusive manner, but he doubted whether that lady would be stronger either with the public or with the House of Commons if it were by the votes of female electors that she was obliged to make her influence felt. (Hear, hear.) He asked hon. gentlemen whether they would be content to represent a constituency simply composed of women, and whether they would treat political questions to them. He thought not, because in their hearts they did not believe that women were capable citizens. It would be for the interests of women themselves that they should receive the franchise. (Ministerial cheers.) He had no sympathy with efforts to reduce the difference between men and women to an indispensable minimum. This encouraging of independence on the part of women, however much it might please certain sections, was dangerous to society in the future—(cheers)—and could not commend itself to the sympathies of men who were anxious for the happiness of the family and of society. They were proposing to make a gigantic experiment by adding two millions to the electorate, but this would be a greater experiment still, for there had been cases of universal suffrage for men, but they had no experience of what had been called womanhood suffrage. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote objected to the manner in which the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon had placed the question before the House. A proposition to admit the female lodger to the suffrage had not been accepted by those who supported the hon. member for Stoke. If the principle of the female franchise were adopted, the House would be immediately called upon to give effect to an amendment that a woman should not be entitled to be registered under any lodger qualification. (Hear, hear.) This movement had been before the country for sixteen or seventeen years, and it was impossible to believe that any member of the House had not thoroughly considered all the difficulties attending the matter, and made up his mind either one way or another on the question. Women had already been partially admitted to the franchise, but when it was proposed to make the admission complete it was objected that to do so would altogether demoralise them. That, however was not common sense—(cheers)—and it should be borne in mind that the treatment which women were being exposed to on this subject was eminently calculated to intensify their discontent. His great point, and the point upon which the late Lord Beaconsfield always used to insist, was that by excluding women from the electorate they were excluding a large amount of the property of the country from representation. (Cheers.) The present was assuredly a most moderate demand, for it was certainly not unreasonable to desire that nearly half a million English women should have the franchise in order to counterbalance the admission of about the same number of Irish peasants, especially as there could be no comparison between the political intelligence of the two masses. (Cheers.) The matter had not been sprung upon the Government, and his complaint was that the supporters of the Ministry were not allowed to exercise their unfettered judgment with regard to it, for the Premier had put upon his followers a pressure which a great many of them felt was almost too much to bear. The offence of the hon. member for Stoke seemed to be that he was trying to lay eggs in the Prime Minister's nest—(laughter)—and the extraordinary action of the right hon. gentleman induced the inference that this bill was a one man's bill, and that it was upon him the responsibility rested. Those who opposed any portion of it, therefore, could not be held to be opposing the will of the country, but the will of the Prime Minister, and it was obvious how certain gentlemen behind had been overborne by the vehement and dictatorial language of their leader. (Opposition cheers.) It had been urged that this was not a favourable opportunity for introducing the present clause, but surely a better opportunity would never occur than when the inequalities which already existed were being intensified, and when the inequality as between men and women in particular was being enormously increased. (Cheers.) He fancied that the opposition of the Premier was traceable to the suspicion that if women were enfranchised they might become too Conservative, and to a desire to keep the rights of property in the back ground He left hon. gentlemen opposite to reconcile their former declarations with the unfortunate necessity which they were now placed under. (Laughter.) He would not venture to advise them, but he would extend a little pity to them. (Laughter.) He did not quite know how the Conservative party would vote as a body in the division, for there had always been some doubt in the minds of some of them whether woman's suffrage ought to be encouraged or not, but he at all events claimed for them the liberty which was denied to the supporters of the Government. (Cheers.)

The committee divided—

For the clause	... 135
Against	.. 271
Majority against	... —136

The announcement was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers.

MILK AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE.

At the conference held in connection with the Health Exhibition, Mr. W. N. Thursfield, M.D., contributed a paper on "Cow's milk as a vehicle of infectious and epidemic diseases to the community, with suggestions for the more effectual prevention of such outbreaks." He said it was to be feared that year by year the proportion of women physically incompetent to suckle their offspring was increasing, and the use of milk by adults had of late enormously increased; but the greatest danger from milk was to consumers of an age when the body was most susceptible of taking disease, and the consumption of unboiled milk might literally be said to bring the consumer into close connection with the animal from which it was drawn, and always to some extent, and often most intimately with the family and domestic arrangements of at least one household, and frequently two. The wonder was that not so many but so few bad consequences had hitherto been traced to milk. As cases of infection through milk could only be considered absolutely proved when there was no other condition in common to the sufferers, or probable source of infection, the cases addducible as such, must, as a rule, be restricted to epidemics where milk was retailed to a number of families at a distance from the original source of supply; and to diseases to which some members of most families were susceptible. It was, therefore, presumable that in many cases of disease from milk the source had not been suspected, as the evidence had not been sufficiently salient to attract attention. Making allowance for all doubtful cases, it might, he thought, be accepted as an absolute fact that epidemics of typhoid fever and scarlet fever had been repeatedly disseminated by milk, and that there was very strong evidence that diphtheria had been so disseminated; and instances had been adduced by most competent observers. If that were correct, they were justified in assuming, to a certain degree, that the same danger might exist in the case of all infectious diseases. In the case of the majority of milk epidemics typhoid fever had been the disease involved; but, certainly, milk by its composition was specially calculated to act as a cultivator of fluid germs proper to the human body, though it was difficult to believe that it would so act at the ordinary temperature. If there was one fact which more than another had been uniformly brought out in the records of milk epidemics, it was that the consumers of boiled milk had, as a rule, escaped; and the same fact had been noted in outbreaks of an American epizootic, which was readily transmissable to man, known as "the milk sickness." To boil milk might be said, for practical purposes, to confer immunity from infection by its means. The precautions the lecturer recommended in the case of the milk shops were those generally adopted by urban sanitary authorities, with the addition that on the occurrence of any infectious disease amongst the employés the fact should immediately be notified to the proper authorities. An urban sanitary authority should also have the power to stop the sale of milk consigned from any particular farm, pending investigations, but there should be liability for compensation if the step proved unnecessary. It should also be incumbent on the retailer of milk, when required by the sanitary authority, to furnish a list of his customers. As to the dairy farm of the wholesale purveyors, his premises should be registered with the local authority, and provided with a plentiful supply of good, palatable water, for the use of the dairy and cows. Under the following circumstances the milk should not be transmitted for sale:—When presenting any marked deviation from ordinary appearances, in either colour, smell, or general condition; when from an animal manifestly the subject of constitutional, acute, or infectious disease of any kind, from abscess, inflammation, or painful swelling, or other affections of the udder, or from the febrile state incidental o parturition. On the occurrence in the person or family of anyone employed about the cows, or the dairy, of any eruptive or infectious disease at all, or of any throat complaint, affecting three or more persons, the affected individuals should be isolated, and the fact notified to the health officer. In most of the above requirements the milk purveyor would be a gainer, as he would always be in a position to avail himself of responsible advice.

Dr. W. H. Corfield having next read a paper on the spread of infectious diseases through agencies other than milk, a discussion ensued.

Professor De Chaumont, of Netley Hospital, said the question was one which now admitted of no doubt in this country, that milk had been the means of communicating typhoid and enteric fever in a large number of cases, and probably a means of conveying other diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria in smaller number, but still to a sufficiently notable amount. The view generally accepted in England was not by any means accepted abroad; and some of his German and French friends had frequently expressed themselves as to some extent amused at the way in which we insisted on the propagation of disease by milk. They looked upon the whole thing as rather a gigantic joke than otherwise. He believed a frequent way in which enteric fever was conveyed by milk was from adulteration of it with impure water, and scarlet fever also might be conveyed by the poisonous "scales" from a person engaged in the process of milking, or might come from the drinking water in which those scales were present.

Several other speakers followed.

SOME GREAT POISONING CASES.

Poisoning on a large scale is a crime which seems to appear now and again like an epidemic in the history of the world. We published recently an account of the famous Swiss womanpoisoner, who, though she had procured the deaths of scores of innocent persons, was herself the cause of the abolition of capital punishment in her canton. The public seem to have argued that, being a woman, she ought not to be put to death, and that, if such a miscreant were allowed to live, no mortal could ever be wicked enough to deserve execution. The latter portion of the argument was perhaps logical. In South Hungary another woman who seems to covet the reputation of a Brinvilliers or a La Voisin has been arrested. She is accused of having murdered her fourth husband, being "unco' wastefu' in husbands" as the Scotch laird, according to the Sexton, was "unco' wastefu' in wives." Without attempting to prejudge the case of this woman, who with several alleged accomplices awaits her trial, the report that she has confessed to poisoning her three former lords may be accepted for what it is worth. "Hundreds of women," according to the same rumour, have been destroyed by means of drugged brandy in the course of two years. If the charges approved the Hungarian village of Varanda has been suffering from a moral pestilence even worse than the raids of vampires which, according to Calmet, used to ravage Hungary in times gone by. Even though but a poor village, must have been the scene of unnatural wickedness as Pagan Rome under the Republic and the Empire, or as Paris under Louis XIV., or Christian Rome, again under Pope Alexander X. Poisoning on a large scale has always been one of the resources of the most elementary civilization. A red Indian chief begged for some arsenic from Catlin, observing that, by aid of this drug, he would be able to prophesy the deaths of his enemies, and "bring off" his prediction. A person with these ideas had probably used for his own ends such simple herbs as appeared most serviceable. The first great case of poisoning in a civilized community of which we know anything occurred in ancient Rome. Much, it is true, we do not know; but the story or myth may be read in Livy. In the year 331 B.C. many citizens were dying in Rome. A female slave went to L. Fabius Maximus, the Curule Edile, and offered to divulge a plot if her own safety was guaranteed. Fabius carried the matter to the Consuls, the Consuls laid it before the Senate, and, as there were no reporters in the Gallery at that time, the affair was debated in secret. The Fatres accepted the slave's offer, and she conducted them to a place where Roman matrons of high degree were busy making concoctions of herbs. Two of the women averred that these mixtures were not poisonous, but medicinal. "Let the ladies taste them," said the slave. All the amateur apothecaries then drank—and died, to the number of one hundred and sixty. As the imputed crime had apparently no motive, we may presume that the story is either false, or an exaggeration of myths current in a time of epidemic. It must be acknowledged, however, that women capable of the horrors of the Roman Bacchanalia, as reported by Livy, were capable of almost anything.

Poisoning must have been pretty common in the early days of the Roman Empire. All the satirists agree in their description of the legacy-hunters who besieged the rich, and had no scruple about using what the French, in later times, called *poudre de succession*. Tacitus mentions, with his usual absence of emotion, that Locusta, who had been condemned on a charge of poisoning, was *dite inter instrumenta regni habita*, was provided for, in fact, out of the secret service money, as a useful political instrument. The well-known descriptions, however, of Locusta's attempts at poisoning, which we read in Tacitus and Suetonius, appear to show that this woman was really a bungler, and not well skilled even in her own vile business. Nero is even said to have beaten Locusta for not mixing the venom strong enough. When she pulled in self-defence that she gave a weak dose to prevent the discovery of the crime—the poisoning of Britannicus—Nero replied, "A lot I care for the Julian law," or words to that effect. The Romans, in short, were a people brutally straightforward in vice and crime. To attempt to poison a man was the homage which Nero or Agrippina paid to public opinion. If the poison was tedious in its working, they cut matters short, threw off all disguise, and put the victim to death in the first way that suggested itself. Among people like this, poisoning can never have become a fine art. We may even doubt whether the Italians of the Renaissance were as clever as they have been thought. Probably the Borgias and Catherine de Medicis bore the blame of many a death in which they had not really any hand. Whoever expired suddenly, within the circle of the Court, was presumed to have died of poison. If it could not possibly have been administered in the usual way, then fables about death-dealing gloves, fans, flowers, and rings were invented. One can hardly believe that the methods of poisoning were really very subtle at a time when the science of detection was scarcely even in its infancy. The cleverer the modes of analysis and detection the more refined must the manner of the crime be. Consequently we may well be sceptical about the ingenious toxicological devices of the Italians in an age when even clumsy poisoning was not likely to be discovered by the rude toxicological science of the period.

The Italians poisoned, when they did poison, with a purpose. It was reserved for Madame de Brinvilliers to anticipate the recent Swiss monster, and poison in a disinterested way, merely for the pleasure of exercising power. The hideous delight of holding the keys of life and death appears to be the motive of many crimes otherwise motiveless. This was admitted by the Swiss "poisonous woman," and Madame de Brinvilliers, if she began to poison for definite personal purposes, ended by using her power almost at random, as a way of solving any petty difficulty. There is a well-known legend that this beautiful and amiable lady (as people thought her) once heard a young novice weeping in a convent which she happened to visit. Madame de Brinvilliers good-naturedly asked the girl about her trouble, and she replied that her parents were compelling her to take the veil that they might settle all their money on her elder brother. The kind lady comforted the novice, and said that she would interfere in her behalf. This promise Madame de Brinvilliers kept so effectually that, in a wonderfully short while, the father, mother, and elder brother of the girl had preceded her to the tomb, and the young woman left the convent free and an heiress. With such benevolent acts would Madame de Brinvilliers beguile her elegant leisure. She is said to have learned the art in which she excelled from her lover, Sainte Croix. This young fellow was shut up in the Bastille by the jealous husband, and while imprisoned he made the acquaintance of Exili, the noted Italian, who poisoned so many persons in Rome during the pontificate of Innocent X. In Sainte Croix, Exili found an apt pupil, and Sainte Croix, when he came out of gaol, taught the Marquise all he knew. She readily disembarrassed herself of her husband's tiresome family. To poison M. de Brinvilliers was less easy. The lady wished him dead that she might marry Sainte Croix, but Sainte Croix, preferring his bachelor liberty, kept exhibiting antidotes to the husband. This at least is the story told by Madame de Sevigne. But the whole legend of Madame de Brinvilliers, as of La Voisin, her rival, is so extraordinary that we may perhaps regard their trials as almost on a par with the trials for witchcraft. The common people thought that Madame de Brinvilliers was "a saint," and Madame de Sevigne hints a similar suspicion about La Voisin. Perhaps neither woman was so supernaturally wicked as tradition maintains. Some evil-doers, like Topsy, "fess" faults of which they were never guilty.—*Daily News.*

WITH THE BOERS AND BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Fresh from a journey of four thousand miles in mule-cart and ox-waggon, up and down the most disturbed districts in South Africa with the exception of Zululand, the Rev. Wardlow Thompson, the travelling secretary of the London Missionary Society, has been one of the most prominent figures at the May meetings this year. His South African wanderings were only a portion of an apostolic tour which he took this year and last over the greater part of the mission field occupied by the London Missionary Society in China, India, and South Africa. But the conversation on the day he called at our office was entirely taken up with a discussion of the affairs of South Africa, where Mr. Thompson has had ample opportunity of seeing with his own eyes, and studying on the spot, all the disputed questions which are being agitated between the British, the Boers, and the Blacks in that much troubled corner of the Dark Continent. Starting from the Cape, Mr. Thompson travelled northwards through Basutoland to the Free State. From thence he passed into the Transvaal, and travelling still northwards reached Matabele Land, from whence he turned southward and traversed the whole of Bechuanaland from the south to the north, passing on his way through Stellaland, in the capital of which the British flag has recently been hoisted by Mr. Mackenzie, and returned to Cape Town through the Diamond Fields. He left South Africa a few days after the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson and Mr. Mackenzie, with both of whom he had an opportunity of comparing notes before his departure for England. He may, therefore, be regarded as the latest and best exponent of the latest phase of the South African problem, and it was with peculiar pleasure that we heard from his own lips a record of his impressions and the results of his investigations.

The Annexation of Stellaland.

"I am glad that Mr. Mackenzie has got to work," said Mr. Thompson, "and that he has made such a good beginning as that which is reported to-day. I quite expected it, but none the less am I pleased to see that the hoisting of the British flag at Vrijberg has been received with such enthusiasm, and that he has taken the eminently sensible step of appointing Mr. Nieckerk, the chief of the Stellalanders, as Assistant-Resident Commissioner. If Mr. Mackenzie had gone out with the idea of evicting the whole of the Stellalanders from Bechuanaland, there would have been war from one end of South Africa to another between the English and the Dutch. Feeling among the Dutch ran very high on the subject, and it was said that 1,100 Boers were pledged to go in arms to the defence of the squatters in Stellaland if any attempt were made to evict them. Mr. Mackenzie was far too shrewd to allow any such catastrophe, however much he may have regretted the recognition of rights which in his opinion had been fraudulently obtained. He determined before leaving his country to acquiesce in the *status quo*, confining his attention rather to the prevention of similar mischief in the future than to the undoing of an irremediable wrong. For myself I confess that my feelings about the Stellalanders underwent a considerable change after my visit to the country. Whatever may have been the case with the original filibusters, a large proportion of the men now in possession of the territory are honest, decent farmers, who have purchased the land from the men who first seized it. Whatever fraud there may have been in their original title, no one can deny that they have enormously improved the land which they occupy. Bechuanaland is a great tract of fertile country stretching 600 miles north and south by 100 miles in width. Yet throughout the whole of that enormous territory there are no more than 200,000 Bechuanas who occupy, for pastoral purposes, a mere fractional part of the territory that lies between the Transvaal and the Kalahari desert. The greater portion of the land is mere hunting ground and bush, the value of which will probably be peopled by the Boers or the English settlers. Their hunting rights will give way, as those of the Red Indians have given way, before the advancing tide of white colonization. As for the lack of water which they allege as a reason why large tracts of their country are left unpeopled, that is entirely due to their failure or neglect to dig for water. Plenty of water falls Bechuanalands, taking one year with another, to supply all its wants, but it is not dammed up; there is no storage, and there are scarcely any wells. In my journey southwards nothing surprised my companions so much as to find a plentiful supply of water in places where formerly there had hardly been sufficient to quench the thirst of an oxteam. At Vrijberg, the capital of Stellaland, the Boers have built houses, laid out gardens, and generally introduced civilization and prosperity in regions where there had been before but a few native kraals. To resist the advance of these men is impossible. All that you can do is to regulate the advance and prevent its infectious inevitable when civilized man encroaches upon the domain of barbarism. This Mr. Mackenzie recognizes to the full, and you may take it that the appointment of Mr. Niekerk as his Assistant Resident in an indication of a policy of conciliation which will be welcomed with delight throughout South Africa."

The Bechuanas and the Boers.

"The Bechuanas are, as I said, few in number, but they are improving in civilization. The number of waggons and ploughsin the country is very considerable. They use hardly anything but American and Swedish ploughs, which are much lighter than the English make, and the carriage across country being so expensive, the lighter article commands the market. In the old times the Boers, no doubt, were very cruel in their dealings with the natives, but of late public opinion has begun to tell even upon them, and they no longer perpetrate the deeds which once caused their name to stink in the nostrils of the civilized worth. In the Transvaal and in the Free State they deal with the natives on the patriachal principle. In the Free State, for instance, every Boer has five natives, that is to say, five families, attached to his farm, and these five natives are not allowed to leave the farm to which they are bound. A similar rule prevails in the Transvaal, where no natives are allowed to move about the country without a permit from their employers. When I sent my native servants on an errand I had to furnish them with a certificate to the effect that they were my men, or else they might have been arrested by the first white man who met them and carried before the nearest Landrost. In some parts of the Transvaal the land is let on the métayer system, that is to say, the natives take the land from the farmer and pay him half the profit, and some of the native, among whom this system prevailed, appeared to me to be among the finest and most prosperous in South America. Through out the whole of South Africa the morals of the natives are very shady, and many of the tribes have suffered severely from syphilitic disorders long before they came into contact with the white men. Chastity, in our sense of the word, is unknown except in the case of unmarried daughters, whose virtue is jealously guarded on account of its marketable value, all girls being sold as brides. I found everywhere a recognition of the superiority of what are called missionaries to have you, said a Cape colonist to me one day. You are one day hot; the next day cold. To-day you are for doing your duty; to-morrow for repudiating your responsibilities. Imperialists and non-interventionists by turns, we begin to lose heart, and we think after all we could get along better without you. I have, therefore, joined the Afrikander Bund, not from any ill-will to England, but because the old country does not know her mind. 'Those feelings, however,' continued Mr. Thompson, 'are not very general, and I should regard it as a very great misfortune to humanity if by any fault on our part we were to alienate the rising commonwealths which are springing up at the other end of the African continent. Much rather would I see the colonists represented in our Imperial Legislature, for I do not think you will solve the problem of your empire until you have contrived in some way to share the responsibilities of government with the English beyond the sea."

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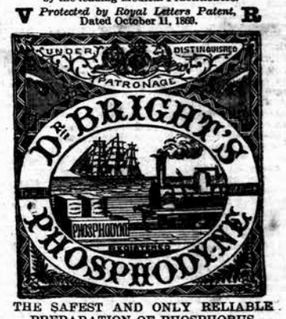

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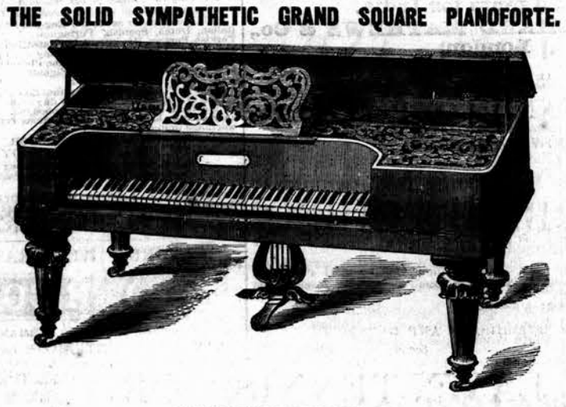

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